THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 33. EMPORIUM PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899. NO. 52.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business en rusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA

TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. MCDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT. PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

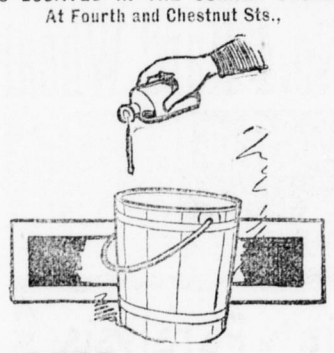
Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

County Commissioner.

Having lived in this county nearly all my life and never having asked for, or held, a county office, I have taken this opportunity to offer myself as candidate for County Commissioner, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.
DELOS BURLINGAME.
Sizerville, Pa., Feb. 20, 1899.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.
IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,



A DROP.
You may consider one of our simple remedies "only a drop in the bucket," yet it may prove the "ounce of preventative" that is better than the "pound of cure."
For Every Ill
We Have a Remedy,
Both preventative and cures—and everything in our stock is of unquestioned purity.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS.

Snow Bound.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Schriever, of this place, experienced a severe time of it while enroute to Wilkes-Barre, last week, to attend the Photographers' Convention. Mr. Schriever was chosen President of the Association for 1899, a great compliment to the Emporium artist's ability. The Wilkes-Barre Leader, while speaking of the snow-bound party, says:

Messrs. Seavey and Schriever are not at all superstitious, for if they would be they would have packed their grips long ere this and headed for home. The unlucky number "thirteen" figured very extensively in their trip to Wilkes-Barre. They started on the "13th" of the month, the train was "No. 13" that left then at Fern Glen, there were "thirteen" people in the snow-bound party, they were snowed up for "thirteen" hours, one of the members of the party was born on the "13th" day of the month, another member was the father of "thirteen" children, still another had been married "thirteen" years, Mr. Schriever's room was "No. 13" at the Nurermburg Hotel, one of the engines of the rescue train was "No. 13," the caboose was "No. 113," the improvised train hauled them "thirteen" miles, it took them "thirteen" hours to then reach Wilkes-Barre, and Mr. Schriever demanded to have "room 13" on getting to the Wyoming Valley House, and the clerk was only too willing as most people have a dread of that apartment. There is no telling what the twain will experience on their homeward journey.

Emporiumites in the South.

EMPORIA.

From DeLand (Fla.) Record.

We are sorry to note the serious illness of Dr. W. H. DeLong, and trust his recovery may be speedy and complete.

Mrs. M. M. Miner and daughter Mae, who have been spending some time in Jacksonville, returned last week and are comfortably settled in their home at this place.

The stock of goods from the Keystone store left on Monday last to be shipped to Eusley, Ala., where its proprietress, Mrs. L. Morgan, will open a general merchandise store, of which Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Day will have charge.

A very pleasant evening was spent by young and old last Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. P. Felt. Mr. D. L. Baldwin, of New York, was present, and with his stereopticon entertained the guests with an illustrated lecture, showing many fine views in the Old World, and a number of scenes at home. The picture which was voted by one and all to be the best was that of our genial and well-beloved Dr. W. H. DeLong, whose kindly face as it appeared pictured on the canvas elicited a hearty round of applause in which all joined. After the lecture a pleasant social was had until a late hour.

Wanted.

Agent for Cameron and Clinton counties exclusively, to sell our Farm Machinery Oils, Creamery Separator Oil, Saw and Grist Mill Engine and Cylinder Oil, Harness Oil, Horse Hoof Oil, Axle Grease, Petrolatum (commonly called Vaseline). Also our celebrated Pure Parraffine Wax, used for sealing fruits, preserves and jellies. A liberal commission paid on all goods sold. Samples free to agents who will push the sale of our goods.
THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO.,
52-4t Freedom, Pa.

Auction.

On Saturday, Feb. 25, we will sell anything in the store at auction. Come in during the day and pick out what you want and we will put it up; it will be sold to the highest bidder. R. M. Overhiser, Auctioneer.
JOHN J. SOBLE.

Wanted.

Reliable salesmen to sell the best specialty ever placed on the market Staple article and ready seller, affording a large profit. There is a steady and increasing demand for it in every section of the country. No samples required. Address,
"MANUFACTURER,"
50-6t Cleveland, O.

For Sale or Rent.

I desire to sell my farm, located near Emporium, composed of 175 acres cleared and under cultivation. Good barn, stock and a well established milk route. Will rent to right party.
49-4t L. G. COOK.

Notice.

To any person having an account at our store, please call and settle at once as we are going to leave Emporium.
41-tf JOHN J. SOBLE.

What Should be Done in This Case.

Editor Cameron County Press:

There is a case of destitution in the borough which is a source of great embarrassment and perplexity to the officers of the poor and to the philanthropic people of Emporium. What should be done in the case? It is a serious public problem and demands earnest and careful study from our citizens. The facts are these: Some three or four years ago, a family came to Emporium from Williamsport. It consisted of a young father and mother and two small children, the youngest only a few months old at that time. Persons who have known something of the man's history say that he has been a shiftless begger from his youth. His history since coming to Emporium certainly justifies the assertion. It has also been intimated by some, that the Williamsport poor authorities were not wholly without responsibility for the migration of this family to Emporium. With the exception of a few weeks in the spring and summer of 1896 when he was employed in Howard's lumber yard and in the bottling works, he has done practically nothing. His only ostensible means of support has been in peddling small notions throughout this and adjoining counties, failing, however, to pay for his goods (if the experience of one merchant in Emporium is a sample of the way he dealt with others) and also failing to apply his gains to the support of his family. The latter has been kept from starving the past four winters (including this) partly by obtaining goods from stores on credit and never paying for them and partly by assistance from the town and from generously disposed individuals. Meanwhile the number of children has been swelled to four, each newcomer meaning another charge to the community and, unless something is done, another piece of humanity to grow up in ignorance, vice, and beggary. What should be done in this case?

The community must make some disposition of it without unnecessary delay. What courses seem to be open? One person will suggest that they be sent back to the community whence they came out, accompanied by an intimation expressed, or (more probably) quietly implied, that that community keep its paupers at home and provide for them itself. Can this step be taken at this late day, however? The family has been with us for more than three years, and we have tacitly acknowledged a responsibility for them by giving them some assistance from the public funds.. Another possible course is to keep on as we have been doing, letting them find their subsistance, no one knows how, during the summer, and providing them with food and fuel out of the public purse during the rigors of winter, the family meanwhile increasing in number and growing more and more confirmed in habits of shiftless dependence, a constant source of menace and contamination to the community. Another course is to withhold all assistance, public or private from them, and let them starve—or steal—or depart, to be as badly off, and to be as much of a curse elsewhere as they have been here. This treatment would be severe, also selfish, and would bless neither the community which inflicted nor the persons who received it. Is there not some mode of handling the case that will be wholesomely severe yet unselfish and which may prove helpful to some, at least, of the subjects of it? The person whose outlook is limited to a zeal for souls, will say what this man needs is conversion. Convert him and he will be steady and industrious. Very true, but there are some kinds of devils which go not forth save by prayer and fasting; and we strongly suspect that in a case of this kind the devils of inherited shiftlessness and beggary go not forth save by the help of rigorous course of discipline in a reformatory institution. If there were some institution of that character into which this man could be put, he certainly ought to go there. If the jail or the Smethport poor house were such institutions he ought to be placed in one or other of them; but neither of these institutions profess to be reformatory. He would come out of jail a worse man than he went in.

Unfortunately there is no institution of a reformatory character in the state to which he might be committed, and so, alas, we must frankly say, that his case under existing conditions seems to be hopeless. We can do nothing that will prove helpful for *him*. His family, though, may be helped. The wife is not wholly without elements of capableness, and separated from her husband, would probably be able to make an honest living for herself. Not, however, if she is burdened with the support of her four children. These should be provided for in some way, and this we suggest should be managed by the Childrens' Aid Socity. We therefore suggest that this man, Frank Hall, be arrested on complaint of the poor masters for non-support of his family and committed to jail for a few days; and that on the ground of this proceeding, the Children's Aid Society, with the mother's consent, secure the legal control of the three older children, and place them where they will be well provided for and be well brought up. It may be objected that all this means trouble and expense. Well, what of that? What are we in the world for, if not to take the trouble to make it better; and what is money for, if it is not to be spent for wise objects? Watch dogs are very necessary animals to have around a treasury when thieves are abroad, but we must protest against the very common and very short sighted disposition of tax-payers to choose always the course which involves the smallest immediate outlay. The question for instance, whether the poor should receive assistance in their homes from public funds or be placed in public institutions of charity is not determined by any considerations as to which is the best policy for really alleviating the evils of poverty, but as to which involves the smallest immediate outlay.

We are not criticising the poor officers. They seem to be honestly trying to do their duty according to their best judgment, but they are handicapped by the popular demand that the course which seems to be cheapest shall always be followed, and not what is best. The mere fact that one course costs more than another is sufficient to condem it at once with many people. The course which we recommend in Frank Hall's case is, we think, the best that can be followed under existing conditions; nor are we sure that it will add very much to the tax-payers burden.

Feb. 20, 1899.

Valuable Tract Sold.

B. & F. H. Goodyear, we are reliably informed, have closed the contract for the purchase of the large body of timber land, several thousand acres, owned by the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Co., and located in Portage township, this county. No doubt this timber will be manufactured at Austin—a great loss to this county. We have not learned the price paid.

Pain Unnecessary in Childbirth.

Pain is no longer necessary in childbirth. Its causes, being understood are easily overcome, the labor being made short, easy and free from danger, morning sickness, swelled limbs, and like evils readily controlled, and all female diseases speedily cured. Cut this out; it may save your life, suffer not a day longer, but send us two cent stamp and receive in sealed envelope full particulars, testimonials, confidential letter, &c. Address
FRANK THOMAS & CO.,
52-26t Baltimore, Md.

Been Roasted, Anyway.

New York Sun.

A peanut trust is being seriously considered. The names of Hoar and Hale and Gorman would lend dignity to its prospectus.

For Sale Cheap.

Ten Welsbach lights, two show cases, one awning, window fixtures and some household goods.
JOHN J. SOBLE.

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS FEB. 21, 1899.

EMPORIUM BOROUGH OFFICERS.

	E.W.	M.W.	W.W.	Total
Justice of the Peace.				
I. M. Reynolds, R.....	59	53	80	192
Wallace Dickinson, D	79	52	61	192
Poor Master.				
F. C. Reick, R.....	68	56	86	210
D. C. Hayes, D.....	63	50	57	170
Auditor.				
Grant S. Allen, R.....	72	50	74	196
Chas. T. Logan, D.....	58	53	67	178

East Ward.

REPUBLICAN. DEMOCRAT.

Councilman.
S. E. Murry, 48. Peter Schweikart, 86
School Director.
C. R. Husted, 33. Jacob Slaigle, 52
L. K. Huntington, Good Schools, 57.
Constable.
Charles Britton, 3.
Judge of Election.
Amos Fenton, 63. David Wheaton, 68
Inspector of Election.
Henry Wheaton, 62. Peter Shoup, 68

Middle Ward.

Councilman.
C. G. Catlin, 61. Chas. H. Felt, 45
Constable.
Harry Hemphill, 57. B. J. Cameron, 49
Judge of Election.
W. W. Weeks, 48. John Glenn, 55
Inspector of Election.
D. M. Larrabee, 65. Wm. Shnyder, 39

West Ward.

Councilman.
G. F. Balcom, 69. A. H. Shafer, 71
School Director.
W. S. Walker, 109. No opposition
Constable.
Ward Beaton, 57. F. W. Yentzer, 86
Judge of Election.
Walter Morrison, 86. Alfred Hockley, 51
Inspector of Election.
Samuel J. Kline, 86. C. C. Richey, 52

Shippen.

Supervisor.
Fant A. Lewis, 134. A. J. Ingersoll, 119
A. O. Swartwood, 107. Clark Harrington, 82
School Director.
F. B. Housler, 121. Mrs. Mary E. Lyons, 54
O. S. Peters, 158. F. X. Blumle, 105
Poor Master.
James Hobson, 169. Geo. Dodge, 86
Justice of the Peace.
H. J. Newton, 154. Geo. Dickinson, 70
Auditor.
C. R. Kline, 169. Jacob Herbstreet, 56
Town Clerk.
D. N. Chandler, 160. Ray Lyons, 71
Constable.
Willard Swesey, 135. S. J. Slawson, 92
Judge of Election.
Delbert Towner, 160. J. C. Skillman, 57
Inspector of Election.
Burton Easterbrooks, 144. Geo. Baxter, 71

Portage.

Supervisor.
D. Burlingame, 15. Robt. McDowell, 20
H. W. Martindale, 8.
*E. D. Sizer, 10.
School Director.
J. H. Evans, 25. Robt. McDowell, 12
A. Market, 16
Geo. Edwards, 2 yrs, 11. W. R. Sizer, 11
Poor Master.
H. W. Martindale, 9. W. R. Sizer, 19
Auditor.
Geo. Edwards, 14. Clarence Hall, 10
F. H. Maher, 18. W. L. Ensign, 8
Town Clerk.
Elmer Burlingame, 16. J. H. Evans, 9
Constable.
Jno. Wygant, 16. Geo. Edwards, 12
Judge of Election.
D. Burlingame, 12. J. H. Evans, 13
Inspector of Election.
F. H. Maher, 14. J. G. Earl, 13

Lumber.

Supervisor.
Robt. E. Devling, 40. Elmer E. Whiting, 61
Ed. Stewart, 64. J. J. Schwab, 44
School Director.
Geo Lynch, 97.
Frank B. Hoag, 64. B. E. Smith, 52
Alex. Schwab, 2 yrs. 48. Jos Kissell, 2 yrs. 58
G. B. Shearer, 1 yr. 59. O. O. Smith, 1 yr. 32
Poor Master.
C. C. Craven, 62. Owen Wade, 38.
Justice of the Peace.
G. W. Gentry, 57. W. M. Summerson, 46
Auditor.
G. H. Howlett, 50. Geo. Strawbridge, 62
Town Clerk.
Warren McConnell, 48. Jas. Moore, 35
*Herman Wiley, 25.
Constable.
Steven Bunce, 68. Leonard Smith, 34
Judge of Election.
Wm. Berry, 60. L. C. Summerson, 49
Inspector of Election.
Mike Parker, 62. E. P. Brooks, 41

Gibson.

Supervisor.
O. B. Tanner, 23. Thos. Dougherty, 54
J. J. Mix, 26. C. M. Bailey, 55.
Nomination Paper—Henry S. Drum, 27.
School Director.
A. L. Barr, 33. S. S. Miller, 39
Wm. Thomas, 46. A. W. Mason, 55
Poor Master.
B. J. Collins, 73. G. W. Huntley, 50
Thos. Marsh, 52. Hiram Moat, 32
Justice of the Peace.
C. L. Williams, 47. No opposition
Tax Collector.
Wm. H. Logue, 106. No opposition
Auditor.
C. W. Williams, 48. Orlan Fritz, 30
*Orlan Kreps, 12.
Town Clerk.
J. L. Farley, 46. Geo. Wiley, 68
Constable.
G. W. Tanner, 44. Eugene Fink, 47
Judge of Election.
J. M. English, 45. A. J. Dent, 66
Inspector of Election.
G. S. Hill, 53. E. D. McQuay, 49

Grove.

Supervisor.
Coleman Johnson, 52. Hugh Caldwell, Jr. 49
M. J. Logue, 73. F. L. Miller, 69
School Director.
Frank Miller, 101. No opposition
Wm. Swank, 101.
Poor Master.
J. A. Wykoff, 115. No opposition
Auditor.
H. H. Alderfer, 42. O. L. Bailey, 83
Town Clerk.
J. H. Drum, 39. T. W. Snyder, 83
Constable.
F. E. Jordan, 30. A. R. Berfield, 88
*J. Henry Logue, 1.
Judge of Election.
E. L. Losey, 31. M. Blodget, 86
Inspector of Election.
Frank Burk, 46. Laurence Smith, 54
*Thos. Espey, 10.

Driftwood.

Councilmen.
W. R. Chatham, 46. G. L. Smith, 16
B. H. Osburn, 47.
Geo. W. Huntley, Jr., 49,
Thos. Conneiley, 2 years, 36. A. F. Redfoot, 11
School Directors.
J. C. Martin, 39, Adam R. Smith, 26
M. J. B. Brooks, 50.
Poor Master.
S. D. McCoole, 60.
H. B. Mutthersbaugh, 36. Jos. S. Johnston, 16
*V. K. Corbett, 1.
Auditor.
J. O. Brookbank, 56. No opposition
High Constable.
H. B. Mutthersbaugh, 42. No opposition
Constable.
John H. Buck, Jr., 48. T. J. McCrackin, 13
Judge of Election.
H. E. Coleman, 39. Frank Beckwith, 26
Inspector of Election.
John Buck, Sr., 45. Jay Smith, 13

*Names that were not printed on ballot.

Custom Tailoring.

John Lind, the well-known tailor, has located in Emporium and established a custom tailoring store in Parson's bazaar, one door west of Dodson's drug store. Mr. Lind has an extensive line of spring samples and is prepared to give perfect satisfaction. Special attention paid to pressing, cleaning and repairing. 50-tf

BRIEF MENTION.

N. Seger's early spring goods are arriving daily and he has a selection of the finest stock on the market to show his customers.

A trunk key attached to a brass ring was found in front of the City Hall by policeman Haviland. The owner can have it by calling at this office.

Do you know that Pratt's Food fed in the dairy is worth four to five times the amount invested? A true and careful test proves it. For sale at Day's.

Ask for a sample of our "Royal" Java and Mocha coffee; it's fine quality makes it a favorite where used. 35c lb. 3 pounds for one dollar. Day's.

Lost—On the Rich Valley road, a package containsng nose glasses and thimble. Will finder please give notice of whereabouts of the articles to Rev. J. M. Johnston.

Winter is not over yet, but we will close out our entire stock of winter goods in order to make room for our spring stock. We will not carry these goods over, so avail yourself of this chance, it may be your last.
N. SEGER.

That staid old firm, Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y., general favorites with the people of Cam-county, have something new to tell the PRESS readers this week. See their new "ad" on eighth page.

One of J. G. Nyhart's teams was driving over the wagon bridge near Beechwood last Saturday, when the bridge broke down, precipitating the horses, driver and wagon into the creek, or rather onto the ice. Fortunately no damage was done to the driver or horses.

Grape Nuts.

A condensed food, unlike any other preparation. Try it. Day's.

Not a Fire.

Our citizens must not think there is a fire to-morrow (Friday) when they hear the East Ward fire bell. The Citizen boys will test their new alarm.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Jacob Miller, of First Fork, aged 60 years, dropped dead last Friday morning, while attending to her household duties. Mrs. Miller was born in Cameron county, near Driftwood, her maiden name being Roxy Dent. The deceased was universally respected. Funeral was held at the family residence last Sunday, Rev. Piper conducting the services. Interment was made at Miller school house.

Forty Hour Devotion.

Forty Hour Devotional services were concluded at St. Mark's church Tuesday morning. Rev. Father Meagher, of Ridgway, assisted Father Downey, Monday, and at the evening services talked to his old parishioners, who were present in great numbers. The church altar was beautifully illuminated for the occasion and the great building was filled to the doors—many of Father Meagher's friends from other denominations being present.

Incendiary Fire.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes before six o'clock, Asa Murray while getting up to go to his work at the Mankey Furniture Company's plant, discovered flames issuing from Jos. Kay's cow stable. The alarm was quickly given and a few pails of water soon put out the fire. Mr. Kaye is satisfied it was the work of an incendiary. For some months past some person, at intervals, has entered his barn and milked one of the cows. He is prepared for him hereafter.

Notice, Sir Knights.

EMPORIUM, Pa., Feb. 16, 1899.

To all Members of Good Will Tent, No. 46, Knights of the Maccabees:—

You will please take notice that the biennial election of delegate and alternate to the District Camp Convention will be held on Wednesday evening, March 1, 1899.

J. P. MCNARNEY,
51-2t Record Keeper.

A Wonderful Success.

The Buffalo National Acetylene Gas Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., are placing on the market on thirty days' trial, a machine for the manufacture of Acetylene Gas which is bound to take the place of all other illuminants. This machine is the latest improved and is recommended by all standard insurance companies. They light churches, stores, factories, residences and country homes, also put in plants for lighting towns. They want good representatives. 51-2t

Property to Exchange.

Would exchange a nice fruit farm and village property in Mayville, N. Y., for property in Emporium. Call on me for particulars.
H. D. BURLINGAME.

Lloyd's Long Range Forecast of the Weather FOR EMPORIUM AND VICINITY.

FRIDAY, - Brisk northwest winds; much colder; probably cloudy with snow flurries.
SATURDAY Cold and partly cloudy weather. SUNDAY, Fair and cold.

RATIFIED.

The U. S. Senate on the 6th day of February ratified the treaty of peace with Spain. This week the people of this town ratified at the polls, the selections of Mr. Zero Price to supervise the marking of the price on our goods that are arriving daily, as you witnessed last week, the phenominally low price he put on things you wanted. If our ammunition arrives in time, next week will celebrate the ratification of the treaty of peace, and the selection of Mr. Zero Price as our supervisor. It will cost every one that helps to do the celebrating a few pennies, but it will be the largest celebration for the money that was ever given in this town. Jolly sledding time is not over yet, out of a half car load of sleds, we have three iron sleds that we sold for $1.50; they go now at your choosing for 75 cents; also one jumper that sold readily for $1.00, will go in a jiffy at half of the former price. We also have a dozen or two of funny valentines left over, the small boys and girls can have five of them for a penny, as long as they last, we won't keep any holdovers of that class of goods in our store; they must go. We have bought the largest and finest line of Easter goods that was ever brought to this town. Sunday schools will have no trouble in supplying their schools at this store.

Fourth Street.

H. S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

SENATOR ROSS, of Vermont, is a man of punctual habits. When offered the appointment to succeed Senator Morrill, he said he would allow himself half an hour to think it over. He shut himself up in his library for 30 minutes, at the close of which he had made his decision. In 36 hours he was on his way to Washington.

THE Oceanic, which was recently launched at Belfast, is the largest and heaviest ship ever made. She is 705½ feet long against the Great Eastern's 691 feet. Her gross tonnage is 17,000; the diameter of the propeller is 21 feet. She has taken 22 months to build, will cost nearly £1,000,000, and will carry 1,499 passengers and 394 of a crew.

SENATOR WILSON, of the Minnesota legislature, has introduced a bill which, if it becomes a law, will practically effect the pardoning of the Younger brothers, who robbed the bank of Northfield and killed a number of people in 1876. It is to amend the parole law of Minnesota so that prisoners sentenced for life and who may have served over 20 years in prison with a good record may be granted a parole without geographical limitations.

THE countess of Castellane, daughter of the late Jay Gould, has just moved into the palace in the avenue of the Bois de Boulogne, which has been in course of construction for several years. The stone employed is similar to that of the Arc de Triomphe and the marble came from Italy. The great feature will be the ball room, which occupies about a third of the area. This magnificent abode promises to be one of the sights of the French capital.

GOLD is not the only valuable discovery made in the new northwest. What are called "natural soap and paint mines" have been discovered in British Columbia. The "natural soap" is said to be handled exactly like ice, being cut out in blocks suitable for transportation. It is declared it will remove grease and dirt quicker than soap. The "mineral paint" is of such purity that it requires only roasting and pulverizing to prepare it for the market.

THE prince of Wales will benefit to the extent of $1,250,000 under the will of Baron Ferdinand Rothschild. A bequest to that amount is left in the will to Mr. Alfred Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand's cousin, who already is a multimillionaire, and the suggestion is this sum is intended for the prince, to whom a legacy is not formally left, to obviate gossip about his financial affairs, which the prince detests. Under the English law a 10 per cent. legacy duty is chargeable to this bequest.

ONE of the most interesting and novel effects in the new drama at the Princess is the demonstration of mechanically produced hypnotism by means of the revolving crystal globe that gives its name to the piece. This globe, which is the latest invention of the French mesmerists, has such power that the actors and actresses on the stage have to exercise great care to keep their eyes away from it. There is no risk to the audience, as the globe is focused "up stage."

A TRAVELER, recently returned from the Ladrones, reports the existence of some strange things in the islands. "There is a fruit," says he, "the odor of which is so extremely offensive, that the average person who smells it can not be persuaded to taste it. The flavor, however, is most delicious. Another strange feature of the country is a flower that opens its petals at noon each day, remaining open but five minutes, then closing tightly, and remaining shut until noon the next day.

A MAN who has recently been under treatment at the Maine general hospital has lost his thumb from an injury that at first seemed very trivial. He was sharpening a pencil, drawing the knife toward him, when the blade slipped and inflicted a hardly noticeable cut on his thumb. After some days the wound became inflamed, and, as it continued to grow worse rather than better, he came from his home in the center of the state for surgical treatment. Every effort was made to save the thumb, but it finally had to be amputated.

THERE are half a dozen Felix Faures holding responsible positions in France, and this fact sometimes results in confusion, owing to the fact that the president's name is the same. A barrister of that name now uses the numerals IV in his signature. The mysterious numeral does not signify any dynastic claim, but merely indicates that he is the fourth of his family in direct descent who has received the baptismal name Felix as well as the patronymic Faure.

WHY THEY LOVE SILVER.

Bryanites See in Free Coinage the Only Way to Swindle Their Creditors.

The democratic members of the house committee on coinage, which has reported, with a recommendation that it pass, the Hill bill for the maintenance of the gold standard and the modification of the present system, have submitted a minority report, in which they denounce that measure vehemently. They assert that the provision in the bill for the redemption of silver dollars in gold when desired will "sweep the present silver dollars from their present position as standard money into the category of credit money." The whole scheme of the bill, they assert, "contemplates the destruction of silver as money." They claim, also, that the proposed repeal of the provision which prohibits national banks from withdrawing from circulation more than $3,000,000 in any one month will enable the banks "to contract circulation and coerce legislation in years of panic and business depression."

The democratic members of the committee do more than attack the Hill bill. They give notice that they are going to offer a substitute. That substitute will make both the gold and silver dollars standards of value, and authorize the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. These democrats, who discover something wicked in the proposition to redeem silver dollars in gold, so that there may be no possibility of depreciation in their value, are unable to see anything wrong in a proposition to coin silver bullion worth less than half a dollar into a dollar for everybody who presents himself at the mint, and then force creditors to accept such dollars as if they were the equivalent of full-value dollars.

The charge is made that the supporters of the gold standard are "hostile" to the silver dollars. That is manifestly untrue. The half million standard silver dollars which have been coined since 1878 have had the purchasing power of gold dollars all that time. They have been "as good as gold." That has been the case because the gold standard men have been able to frustrate the attempts of the free silverites to "degrade" the standard silver dollars by depriving them of half their purchasing power. If the Bryanites had been successful in 1896 they would have opened the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, thus putting in each silver dollar less than half the amount of metal it should contain to be worth 100 cents. Had that been done, the half million dollars already in existence would have become worth only 45 cents on the dollar.

The free silverites assert constantly that they are the only friends of silver. They do not explain, however, that that alleged friendship is due exclusively to their belief that it is only through the medium of depreciated silver money that creditors can be swindled and dishonest debtors enabled to retain the property of others without paying for it. If the commercial ratio of silver to gold were to-day sixteen to one the Bryanites would cease to care for silver, for it would not lend itself to their knavish purposes, but as long as the commercial ratio is thirty-four and one-half to one they will continue to demand free coinage and dishonest dollars.—Chicago Tribune.

A FIRM STANDARD.

The Gold Standard Is the World's Standard and Republicans Will Adhere to It.

The republican majority of the house committee on coinage has presented a unanimous report in favor of the Hill currency bill. The intention of this bill may be best expressed in the language of the report itself, which says:

"The purpose of this bill is to set at rest all questions as to the existing legal unit of value in this country and to remove all doubt in relation thereto; to protect and strengthen the credit of the United States and the honor of its citizens; to insure the permanent equality and value in the hands of the people of every dollar of the United States and of every kind of our currency of the same denomination; to hold in free and unhampered circulation all kinds of our present currency, and to provide an adequate amount of circulating medium of stable value to transact the business of the country."

This purpose is evidently in harmony with the long-continued policy and with the declarations of the republican party. That party would favor a bimetallic standard if it were the world's standard, but as the world's standard is persistently gold the republican party would have the gold standard recognized by the law of the country, and all kinds of currency made conformable thereto. Hear again the language of the committee on this point:

"A double bimetallic standard is impracticable—impossible. A bimetallic currency is practicable and desirable, and is promoted, strengthened and fortified by this bill. We adopt gold as the standard because it is the most stable in value and hence the most just and safe standard by which to measure other values. We promote the convenience of the people by providing an adequate supply of both silver and gold in our currency, but we can only do it with justice to them by protecting them from the possible depreciation of silver in their hands, and hence we throw about silver such safeguards, by limiting its coinage and providing for its exchange, as will maintain its parity with our gold and paper currency."

The present senate is a bar to currency legislation. But this unanimous republican report indicates that the party is not afraid of the currency question, and that its confidence is based upon an adherence to the sound principles that have guided financiers the world over.—Troy Times.

☞The Springfield Republican fears that we are "on the threshold of a huge system of militarism," and all because of a standing army of 100,000 men. Why, it is hardly enough to police this country in a proper way, to say nothing of duties we owe the people on the new islands.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ALREADY EXPANDED.

Early Indications of the Benefits Resulting from the Acquisition of the Philippines.

While senators are shiveringly debating whether we ought to expand or not, the benefits of expansion have already begun. Consul-General Wildman, of Hong-Kong, says in his just published annual report that the presence of the American squadron and army on the Asiatic coast has had a great effect in stimulating our trade with that region. He predicts that this benefit will prove permanent, and adds:

"Nothing that could have happened to this coast would be of so great a help in the introduction of American goods into these markets as the presence of so large a body of American consumers in our midst.

"Our forces of occupation have done more than conquer a country; they have made an impression on Asiatic markets that can never be effaced.

"When our fleet first arrived here (in February, 1898) there were a few sample cases of American tinned milk, fruits, meats, whisky, beer, etc., in the big English and German wholesale houses. The imports from America were made up almost wholly of California flour and American kerosene. To-day every steamer and ship from America brings cargoes of American goods. While their ultimate destination is Manila, they are handled by European firms here and come before the public in such imposing quantities that first curiosity is aroused and demand follows. The great difficulty in the past has been to get the great body of Chinese consumers to sample our manufactures. Even if this were possible, the goods came over in small consignments, and at prices which were prohibitive to all but those who could afford to pay for luxuries. With the influx of Americans into Manila, American firms have found it to their advantage to send out men to study the needs of this climate. Already one house has been established in Hong-Kong with a branch at Manila, which is meeting with gratifying success. I am informed that there is a shipment of 45,000 bales of upland cotton from Texas on its way, which has been purchased by a large Chinese firm, and is laid down here as cheaply as the Indian cotton."

These are merely the first fruits, at a single point, of a military invasion. What will be the result when 100,000 American miners, merchants, engineers, railroad men and planters are settled in the Philippines, setting an example of the use of American goods to 8,000,000 natives, when 10,000-ton ships ply across the Pacific every week, and when lines of American coasting steamers, with their headquarters at Manila, ply up and down the whole front of Asia, from Singapore to Vladivostock?

We have already expanded. Dewey and Merritt have been the advance agents of American commerce. All that remains is to finish and secure what they have begun.—N. Y. Journal (Dem.).

DEMOCRATS DONE FOR

Political Oblivion the Portion of the Obstructors of National Progress.

The senatorial deadlocks in Delaware and Pennsylvania, where undoubtedly republicans ultimately will be elected, make but two places to be filled in the representation from the territory lying east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio in the new United States senate which will take office on the 4th of March.

In this entire territory there will be after the 4th of March not a single democratic United States senator. This great territory, which contains by the census of 1890, 35,485,726 population out of the 61,908,906 population in the United States and a far greater proportion of the wealth of the country, was always republican, but never before in the history of the United States has one political party in the upper branch of congress monopolized its representation. There must be a cause for this remarkable tergiversation, and it is not hard to find. The majority of the people of this portion of the country are given over to a practical rather than a sentimental pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, and in the republican party is seen the only possible chance for stability in the government at Washington. The people of this portion of the country, however, in spite of their republicanism—much of it newly acquired—are intensely critical and hold the republican party and the men whom that party places in office to a strict accountability for their public acts.

It probably will be some years before another democrat sits in the senate to represent a portion of any state in this great stretch of country from New Brunswick to the Mississippi. That party has itself alone to blame. It has set itself against progress in business and against honesty in our currency, and those democrats who hereabouts discard the platform of their party are insignificant in its councils, helpless to steer their political craft away from the political oblivion in which it soon will be submerged.—Albany Journal.

☞A democratic orator in Illinois says the ratio of sixteen to one is a superstition and ought to be eliminated from the platform of the party. He advises opposition to trusts as the keynote. That was in the democratic platform of 1892, but came to nothing, though the democrats controlled all branches of the government for the next two years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Probably Col. Bryan would advocate taking back the war and all the bad things s[aid] about Spain if he had not drawn pay for six months as a colonel in the army of the United States.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Peace Commissioner Whitelaw Reid on National Expansion.

Great Gain to Be Achieved by Extension of Territorial Limits—Bugbears of Partisan Critics.

The Marquette club of Chicago, at its Lincoln day celebration, at the Auditorium, was regaled with some splendid speeches by men of national prominence, among them being Whitelaw Reid, peace commissioner and publisher of the New York Tribune, who spoke upon "American Diplomacy" as follows:

"Your toast is to the 'Achievements of American Diplomacy.' Not such were its achievements under your earlier statesmen. Not such has been its work under the instructions of your state department from John Quincy Adams on down the honored line, and not such the work your representatives brought back to you from Paris.

"They were dealing with a nation with which it has never been easy to make peace, even when war was no longer possible, but they secured a peace treaty without a word that compromises the honor or endangers the interests of the country.

"They scrupulously reserved for their own decision, through your congress or at the polls, the question of political status and civil rights for the inhabitants of your new possessions.

"They pledged the United States to absolute freedom in the exercise of their religion for all these recent Spanish subjects—pagan, Mohammedan, Confucian or Christian.

"They maintained, in the face of the most vehement opposition, not only of Spain, but of well-nigh all Europe, a principle vital to the oppressed people struggling for freedom—a principle without which our own freedom could not have been established, and without which any successful revolt against any unjust rule could be made practically impossible. That principle is that, contrary to the prevailing rule and practice in large transfers of sovereignty, debts do not necessarily follow the territory if incurred by the mother country distinctly in efforts to enslave it.

"They were enabled to pledge the most protectionist country in the world to the liberal and wise policy of the open door in the east.

"At the same time they neither neglected nor feared the duty of caring for the material interests of their own country—the duty of grasping the enormous possibilities upon which we had stumbled, for sharing in the awakening and development of the farther east. That way lies now the best hope of American commerce. There you may command a natural rather than an artificial trade.

"The Atlantic ocean carries mainly a different trade, with people as advanced as ourselves, who could produce or procure elsewhere much of what they buy of us, while we could produce, if driven to it, most of what we need to buy from them. The ocean carriage for the Atlantic is in the hands of our rivals.

"The Pacific ocean, on the contrary, is in our hands now. Practically we own more than half the coast on this side, dominate the rest, and have midway stations in the Sandwich and Aleutian islands. To extend now the authority of the United States over the great Philippine archipelago is to fence in the China sea and secure an almost equally commanding position on the other side of the Pacific—doubling our control of it and of the fabulous trade the twentieth century will see it bear. Rightly used it enables the United States to convert the Pacific ocean almost into an American lake.

"Are we to lose all this through a mushy sentimentality, characteristic neither of practical nor of responsible people—alike un-American and un-Christian, since it would humiliate us all by showing lack of nerve to hold what we are entitled to, and incriminate us by entailing endless bloodshed and anarchy on a people whom we have already stripped of the only government they have known for 300 years, and whom we should thus abandon to civil war and foreign spoliation?

"Let us free our minds of some bugbears. One of them is this notion that with the retention of the Philippines our manufacturers will be crushed by the products of cheap eastern labor. But tropical labor does not emigrate to colder climates. None have ever come. If we need a law to keep them out we can make it.

"It is a bugbear that the Filipinos would be citizens of the United States, and would therefore have the same rights of free travel and free entry of their own manufactures with other citizens. The treaty did not make them citizens of the United States at all; and they never will be, unless you neglect your congress.

"It is a bugbear that anybody living on territory or other property belonging to the United States must be a citizen. The constitution says that 'persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States;' while it adds in the same sentence, 'and of the state wherein they reside,' showing plainly that the provision does not necessarily relate to territories.

"It is equally a bugbear that the tariff must necessarily be the same over any of the territory or other property of the United States as it is in the nation itself. The constitution requires that 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be the same throughout the United States,' and while there was an incidental expression from the supreme bench in 1820 to the effect that this should include the District of Columbia and other territory, it was no part even then of the decision actually rendered, and it would be absurd to stretch this mere dictum of three-quarters of a century ago, relating then at any rate to this continent alone, to carry the Dingley tariff now across to the antipodes."

The speaker referred to "the sincere and conscientious opposition to all these conclusions manifest chiefly in the east and in the senate," deprecated any fear that the American people would prove unequal to their new duties, and concluded:

"Now, if ever, is the time to rally the brain and conscience of the American people to a real elevation and purification of their civil service, to the most exalted standards of public duty, to the most strenuous and united efforts of all men of goodwill, to make our government worthy of the new and great responsibilities which the providence of God, rather than any purpose of man has imposed upon it."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

United we stand, but divided we are misunderstood.

A fox has a reputation for shrewdness among silly old hens.

The crusty old bachelor if consistent would make his own bread.

The telephone enables some men to lie without becoming confused.

The more of a nobody a man is the more important he thinks he is.

Many a man who thought himself wise has been declared otherwise by a jury.

ON CANADA'S FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS.

Wetaskiwin, Alta, April 5th, 1898.
W. F. McCreary,
Govt. Immigration Commissioner, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir: I like the country very much so far; have seen a great number of farmers from the States and every one seen so far says they have done well and like it here far better than where they came from, and all claim it to be the best country for a poor man that they were ever in, and, with good crops this season, I predict a great rush. There are some nice claims to be had yet, but will not last the summer through.

I do not find it any colder than in Iowa, and am feeling much better than when I left there March 1st. I think this a great country for those who are suffering with throat and lung troubles. I have seen men that had as high as 51½ bushels of wheat per acre, and near 100 bushels of oats, but they weigh from 45 to 51 pounds per bushel, but the general run is 25 to 50 wheat, 50 to 75 oats, and stock looking fine; some cattle running out were nearly in market flesh.

I expect to return to the States late this fall for stock, etc. Will write you when I want to go. Thanking you all for past favors,

I remain,
Most respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) DR. D. E. STREVELL.

Holiday Goods.

"Are these real down pillows?"

"Oh, no; they're only marked down for the holidays."—Yonkers Statesman.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Talking machines are becoming so common that it seems rather odd that deaf and dumb persons must still do their conversing by hand.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A center shot. St. Jacobs Oil strikes Sciatica and it is killed.

Wit is folly when in the keeping of a fool.—Chicago Daily News.

A mule, a kick, man sick. St. Jacobs Oil cured the bruises.

Although people never take it, they dearly love good advice.—Atchison Globe.

Surely the best thing out is St. Jacobs Oil for Rheumatism.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

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Make YOUR POULTRY PAY.
50 Chicks from 50 EGGS
Mrs. M. T. DUVAL, Old Church, Va., I hatched with 50-Egg Size $5.00 Bantam 48 50 and 49 Chicks in 3 hatches and never before saw an Incubator. We sell this and all other Incubators we make on 80 DAYS TRIAL. Send 4c for No. 129 Catalogue. BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Springfield, Ohio.
50-EGG SIZE $5 00.

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Is a variety which brings from 5 to 7 cents per bushel more than any other variety grown. It is on the wheat fields of Western Canada that such a grade is grown, and a farm of 160 acres is given free to every bona fide settler. For particulars apply to DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Ottawa, Canada, or to M. V. McINNES, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

Cures Colds Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them, to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

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REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

No. 1 Hard Wheat

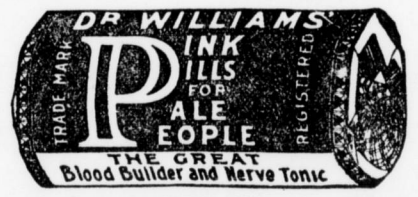
Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis Can be Cured.

These extreme nervous disorders were treated with wonderful success by the discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, previous to his discovery being offered to the public generally. This remedy is the only known specific in many diseases that, until recent years, were pronounced incurable. Here is the proof:

James Crocket, a sturdy old Scotchman living in Detroit, Mich, at 88 Montcalm St., was cured of Locomotor Ataxia by these pills. For many years he has been a chief engineer of one of those big passenger palace steamers plying upon the great lakes. This is a position of great responsibility and the anxiety causes a great nervous strain. Mr. Crocket says: "For fifteen years I watched the big engines and boilers without a single accident, and only noticed that I was getting nervous. Suddenly without warning I was taken sick, and was prostrated. I had the best of physicians but grew gradually worse. At a council of doctors, they said I had nervous prostration, and had destroyed my whole nervous system and would never recover. For three years I was unable to move from my bed. The doctor said I had locomotor ataxia, and would never be able to walk again.

"The pains and suffering I experienced during those years are almost indescribable. The friends that came to see me bid me good-bye when they left me and I was given up. The doctors said nothing more could be done. My wife kept reading to me, articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We finally decided to try them. The first box gave me relief. I continued to use them for about two years before I could get strength enough to walk. I am nearly seventy-five years old and there is not a man in this city that can kick higher or walk further than I can and to-day I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for they saved my life."—*Detroit Evening News.*

The Genuine are sold only in Packages Like This



50 cents per box at all druggists or sent direct by mail.

Address the DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

MAINE MARTYRS.

Americans in Havana Decorate Their Graves.

The First Anniversary of the Great Disaster is Appropriately Observed in the United States—Keel of the New Battleship Maine is Laid in Philadelphia.

Havana, Feb. 16.—The sun shone brightly yesterday when the wreck of the battleship Maine was decorated with a large American flag. At 9 o'clock the stars and stripes were hoisted at half-mast by Capt. Eaton, of the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, who with Mrs. Estes Rathbone and Mrs. Dudley and ten sailors of the Resolute, rowed to the sunken battleship. The only others taking part were a battalion of the First Maine heavy artillery. An immense rope of green was festooned about the fighting top, each loop hung with laurel wreaths four feet in diameter, and tied with red, white and blue ribbon. The Cuban club of Havana had placed an artificial wreath on the boat crane and this Capt. Eaton transferred to the peak of the gaff.

At 10 o'clock high mass was celebrated in memory of the Maine victims in the Merced church, at which Gen. Ludlow and several of his staff officers were present. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was attended by Gen. Ernst, representing Gen. Brooke; Commodore B. J. Cromwell, captain of the port, and other naval officers, the city council, the executive committee of the Cuban assembly and other members of the assembly, the secretaries of the civil departments and many officials, together with representatives of the Havana fire brigade and other local organizations.

In the afternoon the graves at Colon cemetery were decorated in the presence of American officials, military and naval details participating.

The graves were thickly covered with flowers. Father Sherman had been invited by Mrs. Rathbone, who is president of the women's association, to read prayers at the grave, and he appeared at the American club, from which the procession started, in full vestments and with the assurance that Monsignor Santander, the bishop of Havana, had given his consent. Commodore Cromwell said that as the bishop was not willing that a Protestant chaplain should officiate, he (Cromwell) would not consent to the reading of prayers by Father Sherman. The latter thereupon went to his hotel.

Commodore Cromwell said that the sailors felt deeply on the subject, regarding the ceremony of decoration as distinctly a naval affair. Therefore he could not permit any except a naval chaplain to officiate.

New York, Feb. 16.—A year ago last night the battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana and 261 American seamen lost their lives. The event was remembered in this city yesterday. Flags flew at half-mast on the city hall, the public schools and all other public buildings.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 16.—The house yesterday adopted unanimously the following resolution commemorating the destruction of the battleship Maine:

"This house looks with pride upon the bravery and patriotism of the American soldiery and seamen in annihilating the power of Spain in the East and West Indies, and most heartily commends the promptness and energy with which the national administration and national congress prosecuted the war against Spain and terminated her power in the West Indies."

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—Yesterday the naval reserves and the Duquesne Grays commemorated the blowing up of the Maine by special services at the grave of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, of Allegheny, who was a victim of the Maine horror.

At the grave the services were simple. Prayer was offered by Right Rev. Cortland Whitehouse, bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg, flowers and wreaths were placed on the graves and "taps" sounded.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—The anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was marked here with the beginning of work on the powerful man-of-war which will bear the name of the historic battleship, the destruction of which did much to precipitate the war with Spain.

The new Maine will be built by the Cramp Shipbuilding Co., and at the company's yards yesterday the first piece of the keel of the vessel was laid. There was no formality in the proceedings, but the ship yard was thrown open to the public and a great cheer was given by the crowd as the group of workmen set in place the first steel piece of the keel. Other pieces of the steel keel were immediately hoisted and placed by the side of the first and thus was started what will be one of the most powerful fighters of the new navy.

The Maine will be a sister ship to the Ohio and Missouri, the contract price of each being $2,885,000. She is to have a speed of 18 knots, with a length on load water line of 388 feet and a beam of 72 feet 2½ inches. She will have a normal displacement of 12,300 tons and a draught of 23 feet 6 inches. Her bunkers will be large enough to carry 2,000 tons of coal and her complement of officers, seamen and marines will be about 600 men.

A Sharp Skirmish with Filipinos.

Manila, Feb. 16.—Several rebels having fired from houses bearing white flags on the American outposts, Col. Smith, with three companies of the California volunteers, proceeded to clean out the enemy along his front. The rebels opposed him from the brush and several skirmishes occurred, during which nine Californians were slightly wounded before the rebels were driven out. The work proceeded yesterday in a systematic manner, a gunboat shelling the villages and working her guns very effectively on the jungle.

FARMERS LOSE MILLIONS.

Crops in Southern States are Ruined by Zero Weather—Live Stock Owners Also Lose Heavily.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15.—Letters from Florida tell of the direful effect of the freeze in that state. The orange growers' letters are recitals of ice-bound trees and fruit that is ruined by the cold. The price of Florida oranges advanced yesterday in one hour from the receipt of the Florida mail from $3 to $5 per box. The crops about Savannah are a total loss. Early vegetation was blackened and killed by the freezing weather.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—Throughout the state it has been bitterly cold and heavy damage has been done to the vegetable and orange crops, in spite of the warnings that were sent before the approach of the cold wave. Bayous Terrebonne and La Fourche are frozen, for the first time since the war. Lake Providence, in northern Louisiana, is likewise frozen. Such an event has not been noted before in the past 25 years.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 15.—The thermometer has made a new low record mark in south Texas, reaching 4 degrees above. The loss to stock will be very heavy. Early vegetables are damaged to the amount of at least $1,000,000. There has been no great amount of human suffering, but cattle are in a horrible condition, having no place to lie, as the prairies are wet and the marshes frozen over.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 15.—For the first time in its history Waco and vicinity has experienced zero weather. Oats are ruined and wheat so seriously injured as to amount to destruction. The fruit crop is not injured. The Brazos river is frozen from bank to bank and all streams and ponds are covered with ice thick enough for skating. Great damage has been done to live stock.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 15.—Reports from all over north Texas are that the blizzard was the most severe in the history of the state. Loss of cattle in Indian Territory and on the Pan-Handle ranges will likely be very large, though accurate figures are not yet forthcoming. This is the longest cold spell for 14 years.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 15.—All records for the temperatures in Arkansas have been broken and February 12, 1899, will be treasured up in the memory of the oldest inhabitant for years to come. The lowest record here was 12 below zero.

Fayetteville, Ark., Feb. 15.—The thermometer on Sunday registered 24 degrees below zero, which is 15 degrees colder than has ever been known here. In the large orchards many trees have bursted open from the cold and several horses and cows froze to death.

PINGREE'S PET MEASURE.

It Gets a Black Eye from Michigan's Legislature.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 15.—At least a temporary victory was won by the anti-Pingree representatives yesterday when the Cheever-Atkinson equal taxation bill was referred by a vote of 41 to 45 to a joint committee, composed of the regular standing committees on taxation, with three representatives added. This bill is Gov. Pingree's greatest legislative hobby and has for its object the taxation of railroads and other corporate property on their actual valuation, the same to be determined by a state board of assessors. The bill is aimed particularly at the railroads, which at present are taxed on their earnings. The Pingree men wanted the bill brought before the committee of the whole and passed at once. It is claimed by the antis that the object of the reference was to get all taxation bills before a joint committee, and from them evolve one upon which all factions can agree.

ON SCANT RATIONS.

People in Colorado Towns Suffer from a Food Shortage.

Denver, Col., Feb. 15.—Seven men on snowshoes arrived at Leadville yesterday from Kokomo. They say that Kokomo, Carbonville, Robinson, Climax and surrounding towns are out of provisions except a small quantity of flour and potatoes, which is doled out sparingly. The coal supply is also exhausted. While the people are not yet starving, they are in serious straits.

All the available men from the towns along the South Park high line are shoveling a road from Robinson to Pando, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, which place they hope to reach by Friday or Saturday. The distance is only about ten miles, but the snow is packed so hard that only two or three miles a day can be cleared. Provisions will be taken to Pando from Leadville and will be rushed to the famine-stricken towns as soon as possible. All the mines in the district have shut down for lack of fuel.

Flour Mill Syndicate is a Go.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15.—The Evening Wisconsin says: "It is admitted here that the flour mill syndicate of which Thomas A. McIntyre is the head has carried the day. All the Duluth mills except Freeman's and a small concern are reported to have been secured, in addition to the majority of the mills in Minneapolis. It is also learned that the largest mills in New York and Buffalo, in addition to several large Milwaukee plants, have been captured. It is believed that when the concern is fully organized a large majority of the spring wheat mills in the country will be found in the deal. The capitalization of the trust will be about $35,000,000."

He Drew the Color Line.

Havana, Feb. 15.—Holman's Washington cafe in Central park has been ordered closed by Fedorico Mora, civil governor of Havana, because of the refusal of the proprietor to serve drinks to a mulatto, the Cuban general Ducasse. As the existing Spanish laws prohibit race distinctions, Mora, to whom complaint was made, consulted Gen. Ludlow as to the action to be taken. Gen. Ludlow told him to enforce the law. Holman, who is an American, says he will reopen. It is considered that the controversy will raise the race question.

A BIG LOSS TO UNCLE SAM.

A Portion of the Brooklyn Navy Yard is Destroyed by Fire—Valuable Models Consumed by the Flames.

New York, Feb. 16.—Over $1,000,000 worth of government property was destroyed by fire which started in the large machine shop of the Brooklyn navy yard known as machine shop No. 28, last night, and the workings of the navy yard have received a serious setback. Many fine models and patterns of battleships, their parts and plans, were destroyed and some of them can not be obtained again except by going over the work mapped out in the beginning. A great number of the models were simply copies of plans, drawings and specifications now in the store rooms of the department at Washington, and these can be replaced at any time.

The fire was first discovered at 6:30 p. m. by the man on the watch of the battleship Massachusetts. He immediately notified the fire department. The men of the Massachusetts scurried down to the shop about 300 yards away and with the aid of a hose reel got a small stream playing on the fire. The building was about 100 feet in width and 325 feet long. It was four stories in height and built of stone and brick. The wooden inside was saturated with oil and the flames rapidly gained headway. It was seen that the Massachusetts men could do but little against the blaze and an alarm was turned in for the engines in the neighborhood.

The flames had then neveloped the great machine shop and attention had to be paid to the foundry and other buildings in the vicinity. Several times the flames got a start on the foundry roof, but the firemen quickly put them out. A small corrugated iron building in the rear of the machine shop was burned, but the loss on this is insignificant. The firemen pumped huge streams of water into the blazing machine shop, but all efforts were fruitless. The fire made such rapid progress in the machine shop that by 8:30 the officials of the navy yard pronounced it an utter loss.

Machine shop No. 28 was occupied by the coppersmiths, boiler makers, carpenters and machinists. About 600 people were employed there, but only two watchmen were in the building at the time of the outbreak of the fire. Aside from being filled with a great mass of machinery, more or less used, the building was occupied as a pattern and model shop.

CASTAWAYS RESCUED.

Missing Members of the William Lawrence's Crew are Brought Into Port.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 16.—Every member of the crew of the wrecked steamship William Lawrence has been saved, but only after the greater number of them had suffered terrible hardships. The tugs Cambria and Cynthia came in last evening from the sea islands of South Carolina, bringing with them Capt. Willis and 13 men, constituting those who had been missing since Sunday morning, when the ship was abandoned in the breakers off Port Royal bar. The tug Cambria left here Wednesday morning and searched every island and inlet northward until the castaways were found. At 9 o'clock the party were discovered on Hunting island and taken on board the Cambria. Capt. Willis and his men had suffered greatly. They left the ship at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. After 12 hours at sea in a freezing gale the two boats under the captain and the first officer made land on Capers island, a desolate little sand spot. In beaching both of the boats were smashed and the men thrown into the surf. Though almost exhausted and numb they managed to scramble beyond the reach of the waves.

There was no fresh water, no shelter and little fuel on the island. The captain had a few matches and a fire was made under the lee of a sand dune. The limited fuel kept the men from freezing to death. They hovered over the little blaze all during the snow storm of Sunday night and Monday, when the mercury was only 8 above zero. On Tuesday one of the boats was repaired and both crews got into it to try to reach Port Royal. The men had been without food since Sunday morning and without water since Sunday afternoon. After desperate efforts they reached Hunting island. Some soldiers were stationed there and the mariners were soon nursed back to life.

ON THE ROCKS.

The Steamer Admiral Dewey is Ashore at Cuttyhunk, Mass.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The Boston Fruit Co.'s new steamer Admiral Dewey, bound from Port Antonio, Jamaica, to this port, ran on the rocks at Cuttyhunk yesterday morning and is in great danger of being a total wreck. The 18 passengers on board were safely transferred to the steamer John J. Hill, and with their baggage and the mail were taken to Newport, R. I., from which point they were brought to this city.

The cause of the wreck has not as yet been fully determined, although all the passengers agree that there was a mist on the water at the time the vessel struck. The Dewey left Port Antonio February 10, having on board besides the passengers a large cargo of fruit. She experienced good weather until off the Delaware capes, when the storm of Sunday struck her and for 36 hours she had a fearful battle with the terrific sea. On Monday a terrific wave boarded the steamer and the quartermaster was swept overboard and lost.

Plaques and Shields Come High.

New York, Feb. 16.—The first sale of art objects of the private collection of Thomas B. Clark took place Wednesday at the American art gallery. The receipts were $12,588. The sale began with a collection of plaques. The highest amount paid for a single one was $1,200, purchased by W. R. Hearst. It was 18½ inches in diameter. The next highest price paid was $650 for a plaque 16½ inches in diameter, of brilliant copper lustre. Shields of Persian and Indian origin and extremely rare brought large figures. Some of them brought as high as $500.

TRADE EXPANDS.

Influence of Trusts Cannot Check Business.

PRODUCTS RISE IN PRICE

An Advance of $1 a Ton is Noted in Steel Rails.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF GRAIN.

Wheat and Corn Have Advanced in Price During the Past Week—A Much Better Demand for Wool and Cotton.

New York, Feb. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Beyond question business is expanding, and in many branches it is larger, notwithstanding speculative combinations which tend to reduce it. All monopolies or attempted monopolies stimulate business while they are coming, but tend to stifle it after they come, and the throng of combinations and trusts which have been formed have given a temporary but very questionable impetus to trade. But beyond the influence of this there is a genuine enlargement of business.

The week's output of pig iron February 1 was 237,639 tons, against 243,516 January 1, and 235,528 December 1. The average weekly production thus indicated was about 1,000 tons greater in January than in December. The stoppage of several furnaces for repairs at a time when the demand is most pressing has caused some fear of famine, although quite a number of other furnaces have started since February 1, or are about to start. Pig iron has advanced, but the largest consumption ever recorded in any month is in part due to the hasty purchases of products about to be advanced in price by a combination. But the rise of $1 in steel rails, with the entire capacity of all works engaged until after July 1, is not unnatural, nor the strength in plates, and the same is true of bars.

No fictitious demand has caused the rise in grain, for the exports continue so heavy in wheat and corn that the advance of 3¼ cents in wheat is abundantly justified and the rise of ¾ cents in corn seems scarcely enough for the occasion.

Nor does the foreign demand for cotton abate, though the price has again been raised three-sixteenths during the past week. The exports have decreased some.

There is much more inquiry for wool and the manufacturers have a larger demand for heavy weight goods, but they maintain that they cannot pay prices now demanded for wool and most of the purchases made appear to have been at some concessions.

Failures for the week have been 178 in the United States, against 295 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 35 last year.

Must Pay for Riot Losses.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Chicago vs. the Manhattan Cement Co. The question involved was the constitutionality of the law which provides that cities and counties are liable for three-fourths of the value of property destroyed in riots. The cement company had a lot of cement in a car in Chicago during the railroad riots in July, 1894, which was destroyed by the burning of the car. They recovered three-fourths of its value from the city, from which judgment the city appealed. This decision establishes the constitutionality of the law.

Found No Trace of Acids.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Samples of the canned beef American soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico said was unfit for food were tested chemically and analyzed with respect to fitness for food by expert chemists employed by the Chicago Tribune. The result of the analysis shows that in the cans submitted there was no trace of either boric or salicylic acid or any other chemical preservative in the meat, aside from salt, and that the high temperatures of the Cuban climate in all probability accounted for its apparent unfitness for food when opened by the soldiers.

Adds to River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on commerce has completed its consideration of the river and harbor bill, the last act of the committee being the addition of the provision for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Aside from the Nicaragua canal the committee increases the cash appropriations to the extent of about $2,000,000 over the house cash appropriation, while the amount of continuing contracts is increased to the extent of about $20,000,000.

Cuban Harbor Taxes.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has directed that the following harbor improvement taxes be levied at all the ports of Cuba: Each steamer entering, $8.50; each sailing vessel entering, $4.25; each ton of cargo landed from a steamer, 25 cents; each ton of cargo landed from a sailing vessel, $1.25; each ton of coal landed from a steamer $1.25, each ton of coal landed from a sailing vessel, $1.

Bounty Legislation Killed.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18.—The house by a vote of 51 to 62 has killed the bill providing for a bounty on pig iron manufactured in the state. Gov. Lind has vetoed the bill appropriating $20,000 to pay the beet sugar bounties earned under a law enacted two years ago.

Life Sentence for Train Robbery.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Feb. 18.—A. L. Jennings, a former prosecuting attorney of Canadian county, Oklahoma, was convicted of train robbery in the federal court here Friday and sentenced to life imprisonment.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Chicago's Comptroller of the Currency on Gold Standard.

President McKinley's Position on the Question Clearly Reflected—Wisdom of the Present System.

At the Lincoln day celebration of the Marquette club of Chicago, the city's comptroller of the currency, Charles Gates Dawes, one of the principal speakers of the occasion, took for his topic "Currency Reform," speaking as follows:

"The question of the changes in our present law which should be made in order to carry out the will of the people, as expressed in 1896, in favor of sound governmental money and the gold standard, is one which confronts the country, and which, now that the clouds of war have lifted, is again receiving careful and general consideration. The year 1893 had demonstrated that our present monetary system, when subjected to the severe test of commercial panic, and a deficiency in governmental revenues, had an inherent weakness which, before that time, had not been generally recognized.

"This weakness resulted chiefly from two causes. The first cause was the disproportion existing between demand governmental currency liabilities and the gold in the treasury with which to redeem them. The second cause was the fact that when these demand liabilites were once redeemed in gold they could be paid out again for governmental expenses. This enabled the public, coming again into their possession, to again present them for redemption, and thus was created what was known as the 'endless chain.'

"Recognizing the duty of action incumbent on him and his party, the president of the United States, in his first annual message to congress, made the following recommendation: 'That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty.'

"In his last annual message to congress he repeated the recommendation in the following words: 'In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not therefore be paid out except for gold.'"

The speaker then reviewed the course of monetary discussion subsequent to the president's first recommendation. He maintained the proposed preference of the noteholder over the depositor, as indicated in the later plans, would be most injurious to the general business community, saying: "As a fundamental principle of inherent justice the rights of a note-holder and depositor against the common assets of the bank to which their money has alike contributed should be equally sacred." He continued:

"What will be the effect of enactment into law of his principal recommendation? Its simplicity should not obscure its great value and importance. It will accomplish the following results, all of which relate directly to the safety of the gold standard:

"With this trust fund in existence, deficient governmental revenues cannot eat away the foundation of governmental currency. The practical effect of the inability of the secretary of the treasury to use the trust gold fund for currency expenditures will be to require the adjustment of revenue laws by congress to meet the emergency. In the second place, with this trust fund in existence, if it is necessary for the government to borrow money before congress can change the revenue laws so as to provide for a deficiency, it will borrow under more favorable conditions.

Preserving Gold Standard.

"In the third place, with this trust fund in existence, the preservation of the gold standard by the direct act of the president and the secretary of the treasury, which occurred of necessity several times in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, would not be absolutely necessary until the trust funds were exhausted by the redemption from it of an equal amount of currency liabilities.

"In the face of the unquestioned ability of the United States to furnish at all times, through currency legislation, revenues sufficeint to pay current expenses, the absorption of a portion of the present surplus gold holdings into a fund for the better protection of the demand currency liabilities of the treasury can incite no reasonable opposition.

"The early segregation of this fund, which cannot be drawn upon for the current governmental expenses, increasing, as it will, the immediate importance of adequate revenues, cannot but have a beneficial effect in making more prominent that relation, which, more than any other, is vital to the success of both governments and individuals—the relation of existing income to existing expenses.

"In his second annual message the president omitted the specific recommendation that National banks should be allowed to issue currency to the par of the United States bonds deposited as security, but renewed in strongest language his recommendation for securing the safety of our governmental currency system by setting aside a trust fund in gold from which, when once redeemed in gold, greenbacks shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

"It is impossible, under all the circumstances, to construe this otherwise than as an evidence of the great importance attached by him to this special step in governmental currency reform, and an intimation that no projected measures involving national bank currency or branch banking extensions should be allowed to interfere with the passage of a law embodying this great safeguard to governmental currency credit.

"Each of these latter propositions can be cohsidered independently and should be so considered, if either, attached as a rider to the provision providing for governmental currency reform, tends to lessen its prospect for enactment into law.

"Let us remember that under the present system, in which government bonds stand as security for bank notes, every bank note is as good as a government note, whether one bank or all the banks issue notes. In no class of laws are experiments more dangerous than in currency laws. With existing prosperity, increasing confidence, and growing credits, it is better to be conservative than radical, and to provide treasury reserves for the day of panic rather than bank asset notes for the day of speculation."

☞The stock of gold in the treasury is going slowly downward. There are several reasons, however, why nobody is alarmed at this condition. The gold fund is higher than it ever was before until a few months ago. It is likely to start upward again when, a few weeks or months hence, the gold importation sets in. All the currency in the country is as good as gold, and will be kept so while the republicans remain in power. These and many others which could be cited are the reasons why nobody is paying any attention to the figures of the treasury gold fund these days.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

Goitre—"For 42 years I had goitre, or swellings on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeard. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the same trouble. She thanked me for recommending it." MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, 406 Lovel Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Poor Health—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband." MRS. ELIZABETH J. GIFFELS, Moose Lake, Minn.

Makes Weak Strong—"I would give $5 a bottle for Hood's Sarsaparilla if I could not get it for less. It is the best spring medicine. It makes the weak strong." ALBERT A. JAGNOW, Douglastown, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Some persons have done a great deal to run down cyclists and, on the other hand, some cyclists have done a good deal to run down other persons.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Disagreeable February.

The discomforts of this month can be escaped by taking advantage of the winter excursions of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to one of the many pleasant resorts of the South. This line offiers unsurpassed facilities for reaching the cities in the South, the winter resorts of the beautiful Gulf Coast, of Florida, of California, and of the West Indies. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for folders descriptive of Florida or the Gulf Coast.

There are too many of us who imagine that an iron-clad resolution, born every few hours, is all there is to being economical.—Atchison Globe.

Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas,

Opens February 23. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful cilmate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Plank, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

It is surprising how well a homely girl looks in a picture.—Atchison Globe.

Florida is America's Winter Garden. No Ice. No Snow. Conveniently reached from all points via Plant System. For particulars write L. A. Bell, 205 Clark Street, Chicago.

It Hangs On

If it was only health, we might let it cling.

But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time.

And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

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draws out inflammation of the lungs.

Advice Free.

Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

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HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1899.

President McKinley will take no part in the contest which is now on in the Senate, and which will determine whether an extra session of Congress will have to be called. There will be no necessity for an extra session, unless the Democrats filibuster to prevent a vote being taken on the Hull army bill. If they are willing to take that responsibility, they can do so. An attempt is being made to bring about a compromise that will let the Democrats who are opposing the Hull bill, down easy, but Republicans are not concerned in it, and Senator Hawley, chairman of the military committee, who has charge of the Hull bill, says he will accept no compromise; that it shall be the Hull bill or nothing.

The Military Court of Inquiry, which was somewhat delayed in getting together, by last week's snow blockade, devoted its first session to mapping out a programme and arranging the list of witnesses —a lengthy one—who will be called but this week it will begin to take testimony and the sittings will be public. The court may sit for several weeks, and may visit other places, as its instructions are to go to the root of the whole business and settle for good and all whether Gen. Miles made his charges that bad meat was issued to the army on good evidence or whether he was imposed upon by those who sought to use him and his high office to create a scandal. The Court will not seek to vindicate anybody or to incriminate anybody; only to get at the truth, and to give it to the President and the people. Gen. Miles declined to be sworn when he appeared before the War Investigating Commission, but he will be sworn by this court.

Hon. Ethan Allan Hitchcock has relieved Mr. Bliss and assumed the duties of the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Hitchcock is no stranger in Washington, and there is no doubt of his making a success of administering the affairs of that great department of the Government.

Senators are determined that they shall not be charged with responsibility for the failure of Nicaragua Canal legislation at this session. The House having, by a majority vote, sustained the ruling of its presiding officer, that the Canal bill was out of order as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, and it being certain that no time can be secured in the House for consideration of the Hepburn Canal bill, which was made a substitute for the Morgan bill and reported to the House, the Senators propose giving the House another opportunity to act upon Canal legislation, that cannot be blocked by points of order, by putting the Hepburn bill in the River and Harbor bill. The bill so amended has already been reported to the Senate, and there is no doubt that it will pass that body.

The Naval Reorganization bill will become a law in a few days. It is now in conference, having been slightly amended before passing the Senate, but it will go to the President shortly.

Senator Frye has offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, authorizing the payment of $100,000 a year for twenty years, by the Government for the use of a Pacific cable, from some point in the United States to China and Japan, via Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, provided that the cable be in working order to Honolulu by July 1, 1900, and to Manila by Jan. 1, 1901, and that messages of the U. S. Government be carried free forever.

No one was surprised, after the Canal bill was ruled off the Sundry Civil bill on a point of order to see the item appropriating $20,000,000 to carry out the terms of the Treaty of Peace with Spain go the same road. But the money will be paid. Representative Cannon has introduced a bill making the appropriation, which will go through all right. The attempt of Representative Gillett, of Mass., to mix up the appropriation and the McEnery resolution, adopted by the Senate last week, will do no harm, as the bill will never be heard of again.

Mr. A. E. Noyes, a well-known Minneapolis lawyer, wagered a case of champagne against a case of beer that the Democrats will not nominate Bryan next year. The wager was taken by Representative Jones, of Washington, but when Mr. Noyes offered to make the same wager that President McKinley would be renominated and re-elected, Mr. Jones declined.

When President McKinley, in his Boston speech, punctured the imperialistic balloon which the democrats in Congress have been trying so hard to get sufficiently inflated to take it off the ground, he also punctured the hopes of numerous Democrats, who, having nothing else in sight to make an issue out of, had been hoping that the straw man of imperialism they have been trying to set up under that baloon, might be used. Needless to remark that the President's remarks pleased the Republicans in Congress, because they were in accord with nearly all their speeches. There are no advocates of imperialism in this country, nor is there likely to be, simply because there is no room for such under our form of government.

Dangers of the Grippe.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventative of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Taggart.
feb

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast and Return.

Special Excursion from points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, New York and New Jersey, on the occasion of the National Educational Association meeting at Los Angeles, Cal., in July 1899, at reduced rates. For full particulars, address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, C., M. & St P. R'y, 486 William St., Williamsport, Pa. 50-3t.

Washington's Birthday Excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

To accommodate those who missed the last Ice Bridge Excursion on account of the extremely cold weather, the W. N. Y. & P. Ry. offers you another opportunity to visit Niagara Falls and Buffalo, Wednesday, Feb 22nd. Train will leave Emporium at 8:30 a. m., arriving Buffalo, 12:50 noon, Niagara Falls, 1:50, p. m. Fare for the round trip, $2.50 Returning tickets will be good for passage on all trains from Niagara Falls and Buffalo, Feby. 22nd and 23d.

Never before has such quantities of ice accumulated at the Falls The Ice Bridge, Palace and Ice Formations on the trees and shrubbery are most beautiful and of sufficient quantities to last late into the Spring.

Excellent attractions are offered by the Buffalo theatres. Do not miss this last opportunity for a Mid-Winter Outing.

WASHINGTON.

Special Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on March 1 and 24 it will run special excursions from points on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie to Lock Haven, inclusive, to Washington, for the benefit of all who may wish to visit the National Capitol. Round-trip tickets, good going on all regular trains March 1 or 24, and good returning on any regular train leaving Washington not later than March 11 or April 3, will be sold at greatly reduced rates. Special sleeping cars will be run through on train leaving Erie at 4:30 p m.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington can purchase, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00 and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6.00; at the offices of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach, Princess Anne Hotel, at $4.50; Washington to Mt. Vernon and return, via electric railway, 50 cents.

For full information consult small handbills, apply to ticket agents, or address E. S. Harrar, Division Dicket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.
1220-52-1t

Sixty Cents Worth of Entertainment for Only Five Cents.

It has been considered wonderful to publish a magazine for 10 cents containing as much reading matter as would be given in 50 columns of the average newspaper. But the great "Philadelphia Sunday Press" comes to the announcement that, beginning next Sunday it will be so enlarged that each number will contain six times as much reading matter as any ten cent magazine. Just think of it! For five cents you can get "The Philadelphia Sunday Press" and find as much entertainment and instruction as if you spent 60 cents for magazines. Look out for next "Sunday's Press." It will be a wonder.

A New Popular Song.

"To-night His Face is Missing in the Old Home" is the title of a new song that is finding great favor with the song loving public. The words and melody are fine. To introduce it, the publishers will mail a copy of this great song and their music roll containing 18 pages of popular music arranged for piano and organ on receipt of 25 cents. Address:

POPULAR MUSIC CO.,
52-tf Indianapolis, Ind.

WHOOPING COUGH

One of the most distressing sights, is to see a child almost choking with the dreadful whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the greatest pulmonary remedy, and relief will come at once, the coughing spells will re-occur less frequently, and, in a few days, the sufferer will be entirely cured. No other remedy can boast of so many cures.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Whooping-Cough quickly.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. At all druggists.

JORDAN BROS.,

West Fifth Street.

We carry a complete line of

Staple and
Fancy Groceries.
Dry Goods,
Fresh, Salt and
Smoked Meats.
Fruit in Season.
Tobacco, Cigars,
Confectionery and
School Supplies.

We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock whether you purchase or not.

Goods delivered anywhere in town free of charge.

JORDAN BROS,

No 43, W. Fifth St., Emporium, Pa.

M. A. ROCKWELL,

—THE—

FOURTH STREET DRUGGIST

PAYS THE STAMP TAX,

And Thus the Prices on all Preparations Remain the Same as Heretofore.

Best Perfumes
AND
SACRET POWDERS,

From the Leading Manufacturers of the World.

Look at Our Goods Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

M. A. ROCKWELL.

Fourth Street, P. O. Building, Emporium, Pa.

Commissioners' Report.

Receipts, Expenditures, Liabilities and Assets of Cameron County for the Year Ending Jan. 12th, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance, Jan. 3, 1898	$11,392 99
From Unseated Tax, 1896	2,236 24
From Unseated Tax, 1897	3,539 44
From Unseated Tax, 1898	2,604 72
From Interest on Unseated Tax 1896 and 1897	934 77
From Collectors for 1896	794 07
From Collectors for 1897	2,550 85
From Collectors for 1898	6,657 75
From Liquor License	570 00
From Alien Tax	12 56
From ¾ State Tax	705 54
From Jury Fees	8 00
From Redemption County Lands	504 06
From Stumpage on County Lands	34 55
From Miscellaneous Sources	9 45
From Commonwealth Costs	8 28
From Sale County Bonds	2,500 00
From Dog Tax transferred to County Account	121 00
Total	$ 35,184 27

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Chas. Gleason, Co. Com	$ 125 86
Paid E. W. Gaskill, Co. Com	188 65
Paid A. F. Vogt, Co. Com	184 64
Paid F. Housler, Clerk	600 00
Paid B. W. Green, Solicitor	181 00
Paid C. Jay Goodnough, Prothy	337 79
Paid County Auditors for Auditing	106 20
Paid Jury Commissioners	57 60
Paid George Barker, Janitor	360 00
Paid Constables returns	33 00
Paid F. D. Leet, Dist. Atty	102 00
Paid J. I. Hagerman, Court Stenographer	292 78
Paid Court Crier and Tipstaves	98 00
Paid Sheriff and Constables Com. Costs	208 86
Paid Painting and Repairing County Bridges	1,056 19
Paid Justices and Witnesses Costs	534 28
Paid Legal printing	264 00
Paid Sheep Damages	79 50
Paid Grand Jurors	323 56
Paid Traverse Jurors	855 45
Paid Assessors for Assessing	349 37
Paid Assessors for Registering	373 30
Paid Election Expenses	1,045 63
Paid Jail Expenses	564 01
Paid State Prisons and Hospitals	571 68
Paid Printing and Advertising	307 19
Paid Road Views and Damages	122 20
Paid Stationery and Postage	132 71
Paid Bounties on Noxious Animals	82 75
Paid Fuel and Lights	226 26
Paid Repairs to Public Buildings	206 26
Paid Coroners Inquests	15 60
Paid Indigent Soldiers	15 00
Paid Blank Books	160 35
Paid on Acct. Simnamahoning Bridge	1,055 00
Paid Emporium Water Co	100 00
Paid on County Line Bills	132 58
Paid Mattie Collins, Co. Supt	189 53
Paid Cameron County Press to Feb. 1st, 1899	1 50
Paid Sheriff Mundy, destroying fish baskets	14 25
Paid County dues to State Convention	5 00
Paid Geo. Metzger, Telephone Exc'nge	24 00
Paid F. D. Leet, auditing Prothonotary's books	5 00
Paid Emporium Independent, 6 years to Feb. 8, '98	9 00
Paid A. H. Shafer for surveying	14 00
Paid Blain Mfg. Co., for lawn mower	8 00
Paid Balcom & Lloyd, for supplies	3 33
Paid Johnson & McNarney, alien tax returned	12 56
Paid Sheriff report to State Board of Public Charities	40 00
Paid Sheriff, serving summons, etc	15 50
Paid W. L. Thomas, Treas., 44 deeds at $3.32	146 08
Paid Fire Wardens	42 24
Paid L. E. Smith, flag	20 25
Paid W. L. Thomas, papering Treasurer's office	9 00
Paid Refunding orders	10 26
Paid Treasurer's Com. on $22,332.43 at 5 per cent.	1,111 62
Paid Treasurer's Com. on State Tax at 1 per cent.	9 59
Paid Balance due Treas. on 1897 State Tax	4 06
Paid Dog Tax transferred to Co. Acct.	121 00
Paid State Treasurer's Tax on Mortgages and Judgments	950 85
Paid orders previous years	1,441 47
Paid Coupons	1,225 00
Paid Int. and State Tax on Reg. bonds	880 00
Total Expenditures	$17,796 32
Cash in Treasury $18,886 06	
Less Outstanding orders, 1898 1,498 11	$ 17,387 95
Total	$35,184 27

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders, 1893	$ 39 87
Outstanding orders, 1894	52 88
Outstanding orders, 1895	48 86
Outstanding orders, 1896	17 57
Outstanding orders, 1897	61 50
Outstanding orders, 1898	1,498 11
Due Co. Treas. on State Tax Fund	5 65
Owing on County line bill	102 53
Outstanding bridge bonds	24,000 00
Outstanding Court House bonds	20,000 00
Owing to Sinnamahoning bridge	4,816 40
	$ 50,643 37

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors, 1894	$ 30 35
Due from Collectors, 1896	430 14
Due from Collectors, 1897	943 04
Due from Collectors, 1898	3,652 51
Due from State Treas., ¾ State Tax	713 14
Due from Unseated Taxes, 1898	3,230 22
Taxes assessed, 1899	13,300 00
Cash in Treasury	18,886 06
	$ 41,175 46
Liabilities over assets	$ 9,467 91

RECAPITULATION OF TAX COLLECTORS ACCOUNT, 1894.

Name.	Dist.	Amt. last Rept.	Amt Due.
L. Lucore	Portage	$30 35	$30 35
Total			$30 35

RECAPITULATION OF TAX COLLECTORS ACCOUNT, 1896-97.

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Name.	District	Amt last Report	Amt. Paid	Rebate	Exon'r ations.	Amt Due.
A. S. Bailey	Gibson	$156 55	$34 46	$1 66		$118 63
A. R. Berfield	Grove	567 81	151 87		$41 33	312 11
Total		$664 53	$185 83	$1 66	$41 33	$430 14

Name.	District.	Amt last Report.	Amt Paid	Com. allows	Exon'r allows	Amt Due.
P. S. Culver,	Shippen	$1,384 07	$1,081 51	$2 00	$89 56	$190 70
C. H. Jessup,	Emporium	1,700 28	1,268 09		87 69	506 50
A. S. Bailey,	Gibson	574 89	207 05		32 00	335 84
Total		$3,659 24	$2,494 65	$2 00	$179 55	$983 04

Name.	District	Amount of Duplicate	Amount Paid.	Com.	Rebate	Exon'r ations.	Amount Due.
L. Lockwood	Shippen	$1,676 72	$665 61	$16 10	$ 28 10		$966 91
C. H. Jessop	Emporium	5,227 64	3,529 08	76 16	139 31	$28 50	1,454 59
W. R. Sizer	Portage	250 18	60 56	1 21	3 25		185 16
M. Phoenix	Lumber	824 82	460 87	12 11	17 44		334 40
W. H. Logue	Gibson	966 19	460 94	11 16	18 31		475 78
M. Blodget	Grove	774 61	506 64	9 72	22 61		235 67
Walter Yothers	Driftwood	1,655 02	974 05	23 08	29 16	28 73	
Total		$10,775 21	$6,657 75	$149 54	$258 18	$57 23	$3,652 51

We the undersigned Commissioners of the County of Cameron in the State of Pennsylvania do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true and correct account of the receipts and expenditures, liabilities and assets of Camerom county, for the year 1898.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of Jan. 1899.

CHAS. GLEASON,
E. W. GASKILL,
A. F. VOGT,
County Commissioners.

ATTEST:—
FRANKLIN HOUSLER, Clerk.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Commissioners of Cameron County, Pa., for the year 1898. The above is a correct statement of the same.

A. L. ENSIGN,
WM. B. LOGUE,
I. K. HOCKLEY,
County Auditors.

THE LEADING

Dry Goods House.

SPECIAL NEWS IN THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Ladies elegant Winter Coats from $5 00 up. Bargains which will find ready and quick buyers in Emporium's great cloak store. Jackets and Coats for Misses and Children. Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Collarettes and Boas. Ladies' Wrappers, Wool Waists, Single Skirts and Night Dresses.

THE CARPET AND CURTAIN STORE.

This is also the Carpet and Curtain store—nothing better for a Christmas present for your wife or friend than a fine Carpet an a beautiful Lace Curtains.

Oil Cloths and Window Shades in abundance.

DRESS GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.

This is the House for bargains in Dress Goods. You can find here just what you want, and the price you want and please don't forget this is the House for Underwear, Hosiery, Blankets, Comforts, Notions, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Corsets. Showing more new goods all the time than any other store. Spring will soon be here. A world of getting ready to be done—and next to no time for the doing. Jolly, happy, hurry thought. Half the pleasure is in getting ready, and this store is so helpful—so much here that is suggestive amid the tiring, hurry days. Standard designs—December patterns and fashion sheets now open. Fashion sheets, free to all.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

H. C. OLMSTED,

Emporium, Pa.

NOW THAT WE'VE PARTIALLY THAWED OUT,

Let us rejoice that we are still here, although somewhat nipped

LET US ALSO OBSERVE,

As one of the consequences of the period of phenomenal cold spell, that

PRICES AT DAY'S

Have not shared in the general rise, experienced in some places, but as heretofore

REMAIN BELOW ZERO.

We can't promise that they always will be so low, mercury is apt to rise.

OUR ADVICE:

Take advantage while they last.

☞ Everything as represented. Satisfaction guarteed.

J. H. DAY.

Fourth St., Emporium, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD.

8 20 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 A. M., New York 7.13 A.M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 37 P. M. Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.53 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday); Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 28 P. M. — Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.40 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a. m., Washington 7.50 a.m., Baltimore 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.28 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD. A. M.		A. M.	Stations.	P. M.		NORTHWARD P. M.
8 55	.....	4 00	....Renovo....	5 00	.....	11 05
9 44	.....	4 38	...Driftwood...	4 03	.....	10 12
10 20	.....	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	.....	9 40
11 08	.....	5 52	....St. Marys....	2 40	.....	9 01
11 12	.....		.....Kane.....	12 20	.....	9 05
11 31	.....		....Wilcox.....	11 58	.....	8 42
11 46	.....		..Johnsonburg..	11 43	.....	8 26
	.....				.....	
	.....				.....	
12 10	.....	6 26	...Ridgway....	8 50	.....	8 05
12 17	.....	6 27	..Island Run..	8 43	.....	7 55
12 22	.....	6 32	Carman Tr'nfer	8 38	.....	7 49
12 31	.....	6 41	... Croyland....	8 29	.....	7 40
12 35	.....	6 45	..Shorts Mills..	8 26	.....	7 36
12 39	.....	6 48	...Blue Rock...	8 22	.....	7 33
12 43	.....	6 53	.....Carrier.....	8 17	.....	7 28
12 53	.....	7 02	.Brockwayville.	8 08	.....	7 18
12 57	.....	7 06	...Lanes Mills..	8 02	.....	7 13
	.....	7 11	..McMinns Sm't.	7 58	.....	
1 07	.....	7 14	..Harveys Run..	7 54	.....	7 04
1 15	.....	7 20	..Falls Creek...	7 50	.....	7 00
1 40	.....	7 35	.....DuBois.....	7 40	.....	6 40
1 20	.....	7 25	..Falls Creek..	7 00	.....	6 55
1 35	.....	7 40	Reynoldsville.	6 45	.....	6 40
2 11	.....	8 16	...Brookville ..	6 09	.....	6 04
3 05	.....	9 10	New Bethlehem	5 26	.....	5 10
3 50	.....	9 55	...Red Bank....	.....	.....	4 25
6 30	.....	12 40	....Pittsburg....	.....	.....	1 40
P. M.	.....	P. M.		A. M.	.....	P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.30 A. M.
Mail, (103 daily except Sunday.. ..... 1.45 P. M.
Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney Brisbane Building, Cor. Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

Shadow and Light

Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.

The light that heightens beauty's charm, that gives the finished touch to the drawing room or dining room, is the mellow glow of

BANQUET WAX CANDLES

Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with any interior hangings or decorations.

Manufactured by
STANDARD OIL CO.
For sale everywhere.

Get an Education

An exceptional opportunity offered to young men and young women to prepare for teaching or for business. Four regular courses; also special work in Music, Shorthand, Typewriting. Strong teaching force, well graded work, good discipline and hard study, insure best results to students of

Central State Normal School

LOCK HAVEN, Clinton Co., PA.

Handsome buildings perfectly equipped, steam heat, electric lights, abundance of pure mountain water, extensive campus and athletic grounds. Expenses low. State aid to students. Send for catalog.

JAMES ELDON, Ph.D., Principal.
Central State Normal School,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., Jan. 3, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	65
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 00
Chop Feed, "	1 00
Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	56
White Oats, per bushel,	45
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Wm. Berry, of Sterling Run, was visiting in Emporium on Monday.

Miss Agnes Wade, of Sterling Run, visited her sister, Mrs. Welsh, over Sunday.

Miss Parthenia Sage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of M. M. Larrabee and family.

John J. Soble is attending to business again, having recovered somewhat from his injuries.

Jos. Lechner and John Edelman took in the excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls yesterday.

B. J. Collins, of Driftwood, was a PRESS office visitor on Monday. He will read the PRESS another year.

Our sedate friend Michael McGrath has returned from visiting "the old folks at home," at Silver Lake, Pa.

Mrs. Mike Friel, of Renovo, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Morrisey, of this place.

John F. Haver, of Erie, was visiting friends in town this week. Emporium occupies a warm spot in Mr. Haver's heart.

Mr. Ralph Hacket, of Buffalo, son of our former townsman, L. T. Hacket, was visiting friends and relatives here, the first of the week.

Clarence Ritchie was a pleasant caller at the PRESS sanctum this morning and reports that Sam Kline intends raising "side burns."

We are glad to note that our old friend, P. R. Beattie is able to be about again, greatly improved. He feels tiptop—thanks to Dr. Baker's watchful care.

Jos. Newton has been confined to his residence for several days, suffering greatly. We are glad to announce that he is much improved at this writing.

W. H. Lapham and wife have returned from an extended visit with relatives at Houghton, N. Y. Some of Will's friends think he took out a license to preach.

Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, of Brookville; Hon. T. C. Hipple, Lock Haven and Col. W. W. Ames, of Ridgway, transacted legal business in town the fore part of the week.

H. A. Cox came up from Philadelphia on Monday and transacted business in town. Mr. Cox has charge of C. B. Howard & Company's lumber office at Philadelphia.

We were pleased to shake hands with Edward Dion, this morning. He has returned from visiting his family in Canada and after visiting here a few days will start for Alaska, to look after his mining claims.

The PRESS sanctum was honored with calls yesterday from the following gentlemen: John M. English, Gibson; H. E. Coleman, Driftwood; John May and Thos. M. Lewis, of Lumber.

Adam A. Nickler, son of our old friend Adam Nickler, was a business caller at the PRESS sanctum on Wednesday. He is an industrious young man and believes in starting right in the world—keeping square with the printer.

Frank W. Taylor came over from Austin on Monday, where he had been visiting his family for several days and wrestling with the grip. Frank is foreman for Judge Wykoff on his lumber job near Sinnemahoning.

Mr. Allie Morgan, of Jamestown, N. Y., came over on Saturday last to visit for a few days with his mother and friends. His wife and daughter, who have been visiting here for the past few weeks, will return to Jamestown with him about the first of next week.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by L. Taggart. feb

An exchange remarks with more truth than fiction that an editor who can read, write and argue politics, and at the same time be religious, funny, scientific and historical at will, write to please everybody, know everything without asking or being told, always have something good to say about everybody else, live on wind and make more money than enemies for such a man a good opening will be made—in a grave-yard.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup is a very efficient remedy. For coughs and colds it has no equal. It is good for adults and children. For croup and whooping cough it is invaluable.

ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

Sterling Run.

Some people are disappointed over the results of the election.

The many friends of Miss Ella Herrick will be pleased to learn that she is improving.

E. P. Brooks and Gregory L. Frank left on Tuesday to enlist in the regular army.

John May and Thos. M. Lewis, two of Lumber's stalwart Republicans visited the county seat on Wednesday. Lumber Republicans are tired pulling chestnuts out of the fire to please democrats and get ihe laugh. Wise conclusion.

MORE.

Millers Run.

I wonder what Peck had that white cloth over his ears for the other night.

A. H. Barr tried to move his house on Saturday, but failed in the attempt.

Drive a little slower Williams; we all know you have a good driver. She steps well.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Williams visited her sister, Mrs. Fletcher, at Benezette, last Thursday and Friday.

The prayer meeting on Saturday night was a failure as the Mason Hill folks did not put in their appearance.

Johnnie Williams and his sister Lelo drove to Millers Run on Sunday afternoon. They report having a good time.

MRS. DEWEY.

Beechwood.

Business is booming now.

Mr. Jeff Dowd is on the sick list.

Our teacher, Miss Evers, was away on a short visit.

We learn that Ada Laird froze her feet but is recovering fast.

Jane Andrews of this place made a flying trip to St. Marys last week.

John Nyhart is full of business now. He is working in the woods.

We learn that Jas. Wylie is going to start a barber shop in our town.

William Young was on the sick list but is out again. Glad to hear of it.

C. R. Kline has erected a large storage house and has it nearly completed.

The wagon bridge at the west end of town broke down, but no one hurt.

Get your girls for the neck-tie party at the residence of David M. Toner on Saturday.

There was a birthday party at R. Morrison's residence and they had a grand mid-night supper.

The largest load of logs that has come over the scales was 11,345 lbs by a team from Sterling Run.

We take notice that Clate is going to Hubbard town quite often. I wonder if he is selling rat traps again.

BE WISE.

Mason Hill.

Peggy has come to life again.

Mr. Clarence Miller visited home over Sunday.

Ask C. W. what makes him look so lonesome

Mr. Joseph L. Farley, visited his parents over Sunday.

Mr. C. J. Miller is now working for Huntley in Millers Run.

Mr. H. M. Bailey is visiting friends on the Hill for a few days.

Mr. Charley Wilson, of Dents Run was seen on our streets, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Chas. Connors who has been very ill for some time is able to be around again.

Mr. Claud Williams left Monday for Glen Hazel, where he will work until spring.

Miss Lizzie Jordan left Friday for Strait Creek, where she will visit her sisters a few days.

Miss Emma Marsh, the Mason Hill school teacher, is visiting her parents for a few days.

Miss Maud Williams who has been chief cook and dish washer for Mrs. O. B. Tanner, has returned home.

Mr. O. B. Tanner is the proud father of a bouncing ten pound girl, which arrived at his home Sunday morning.

If the young folks were as good in buying Christmas presents as they were valentines, people would have been well supplied.

Lost, strayed or stolen—woman with dark hair, light complexion, blue eyes, no teeth, weight about 156 lbs. and about five feet four inches in height.

PEGGY.

Rich Valley.

Hello there Dennis, how are you?

We have a new doctor in our midst, but only a few know it.

Cliff Lorsbaugh was seen on our streets one day last week.

Rosa's smiling countenance is once more seen on our streets.

Lew Wheaton and family are visiting their mother at the county seat.

Mr. Coval Lucore, of West Creek, visited Mr. Montgomery and family, Monday.

Randolph Lockwood is a brag teamster, but he says he will draw the line on kickers.

Annie Berry has resumed her duties once more at Robt. Warner's on North Creek.

Tuesday being election day not many males were visible on our streets during the day.

Mrs. Vine Woodcock left Saturday morning for Angleica, Buffalo and other points in N. Y., state.

The Clear Creek school children treated their teacher, Aida Carter, to a sleigh ride Wednesday eveving.

Quite a number of our young folks have been attending the meetings at the M. E. Church in Emporium last week.

Elmer Newton has been laid up with rheumatism for the past two weeks, but is slowly on the gain at this writing.

Sky Britton called at Tillman Chadwick's house Thursday morning and on entering, the dog made a lunge for him, biting him on the left hand severely. Dr. Baker is the right man to deal with such brutes.

DENNIS.

Buckwalter.

Editor Press :—

Milfred Bliss was in our town Sunday.

Owen Denny is like the cat. He comes back.

Luie Norton returned last week from Glen Hazel.

John Lawson was in our burg last week a few hours.

Miss Carrie Specht was visiting in our burg last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kresge spent Sunday with the old folks.

Fred Norton and brother Arthur were up among the Dutch last week.

Martin swapped horses last week. Now boys look out for some fast time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and daughter were guests of A Kresge and family last week.

Mr. Wm. Cramer and Miss Lena Evans, of Emporium, were visiting in our burg last week.

We understand James McGuire will start a racket store in Emporium when spring opens up.

Miss Edna Craig, of Pittsburg, neice of Mrs. W. C. Heath, returned home with her to visit a few weeks.

Mr. Carey, one of Driftwood's fair boys seems to have a tender spot for one of West Creek's fair ladies.

Mike Helliard has purchased a car load of oil and will run a wholesale and retail oil house at this place.

Chas. W. takes a pail of coal along lately when he goes on the Hill. That's right, don't burn all the old man's wood.

Messrs. John and Martin Lawson attended the funeral of one of the section foremen at St. Marys, on Friday.

W. C. Heath made a flying trip to Emporium last week and claimed he has made many a one but never one so fast as last week.

Mr. Alex. McDougall, one of Emporium's hustling merchants, accompanied by his wife, drove through our burg on Sunday.

Dell Read, who has a large job at Glen Hazle, was seen on our streets Saturday and by the looks of Dell, he must be getting good grub up there.

Mrs. W. C. Heath returned home Thursday night on No. 4 from Pittsburg, where she has been in a private hospital for the last five weeks.

Mr. John Kelley and daughter had a narrow escape from being hurt. Their horse got frightened and threw them both out. The level head of Mike Helliard came in good use, as he showed good nerve in stopping the frightened horse.

D. C. Hayes, one of Emporium's popular liverymen, brought a load of jolly Emporiumites to the home of farmer Kresge one night last week and after unloading everything that heart could wish, in the line of good things to eat, they took posession of the house and held full sway until a late hour. The fore part of the night was spent in singing, games and a few recitations rendered to fill in. About eleven o'clock a spread was prepared, good enough to set before a king and after partaking the jolly party returned to their homes rejoicing.

BILLY SNOW.

The person who stole the pump and wrench from Dr. Baker's bicycle tool bag is known, and unless they are returned trouble will follow.

TAX APPEAL NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Appeals from the Assessments of 1899, made in the month of September, A. D. 1898, will be heard at the office of the Commissioners, in Emporium, on Wednesday, March 8th, 1899. Hearing from 9 a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m.

CHAS. GLEASON, E. W. GASKILL, A. F. VOGT, } Com'rs.

FRANKLIN HOUSLER, Clerk.

Sympathetic Husbands.

The sympathetic tenderness of a loving husband is everything to an expectant mother, especially during her first ordeal. George Layton, Esq., a prominent druggist of Dayton, O., gives the following case:

A customer of mine, whose wife has used four bottles of "Mother's Friend" before confinement, says, after seeing the effects of the remedy, that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and there were but four bottles on the market, and the cost was $100 per bottle, she would have them.

"Mother's Friend" is a scientifically compounded liniment which affords certain relief in the various ailments preceding childbirth, and assures proper elasticity to the cords and muscles involved in the final ordeal.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists, or expressed on receipt of one dollar.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Dr. Fenner's Kidney & Backache CURE.

An agreeable combination of the most efficient known remedial agents for the cure o **Kidney, Bladder, Urinary** and **Uterine** diseases.

A desire to make too frequent or scanty urine. Bed wetting by children, lame back, dropsy, Brights disease, female weaknesses are cured by this great medicine.

This is no new discovery but has been used in private practice for more than thirty (30) years by one of America's most successful physicians.

In order to extend to a wider usefulness a medicine that has produced such benificent results in a limited sphere, we find it necessary to advertise. Experience teaches that merit alone is not sufficient to bring to the people knowledge of the wonderful curative powers of this extraordinary preparation.

The strongest proof of our faith in these goods is our statement: "if not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

J. A. Fisher,

PRACTICAL

Horse Shoer,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are **"Life Savers"** to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. **$1 per box by mail. Sold by druggists.** MOTT CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by R. C. Dodson.

R. SEGER & SON,

Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

Cold Weather Bargains

We have concluded to give our customers some rare bargains this month and to start the ball rolling will close out

WINTER OVERCOATS AT COST.

Have you examined those handsome Gents Handkerchiefs. The latest out. They are beauties.

Have you looked at our new and stylish neckwear? You miss something nice.

Do you own a storm Overcoat? We will sell you one dirt cheap.

R. SEGER & SON.

CELERY KING

NATURE'S CURE

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. A year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y.

Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by druggists and dealers. 2

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

Stop and Think,

WHAT ARE YOU DOING!

And ascertain that

R. SEGER & CO.,

The Popular Merchant Tailors

Have just displayed their new cloths for late winter and early spring styles. There is no common sense in any citizen of Cameron county sending away for clothing, when they can secure better satisfaction by patronizing this House, whose reputation for honest, square dealing is well known. Patronize homelindustry and at the same time save money.

R. SEGER & CO.,

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

KEELEY CURE.

LIQUOR AND OPIUM HABITS.

Removes all desire and appetite, builds up the system, renews health and vigor, brightens the intellect and fits one for business.

THE ONLY KEELEY INSTITUTE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Booklet free. The Keeley Institute, 4246 Fifth Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.

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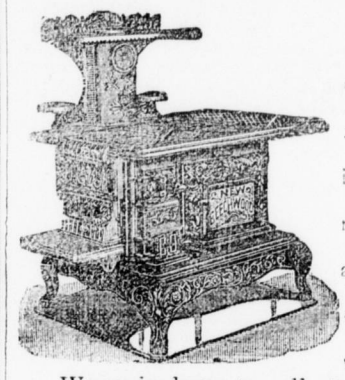
LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING, HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

Now that the holidays are over we expect a share of the same liberal patronage which we received in 1898 and during the holidays

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

We have an elegant assortment of China Ware and our prices are bound to sell the goods.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.

TWENTY-ONE.

The heart is young, the step is light,
The voice is sweet, the eye is bright,
Hope sings a song of pure delight
At twenty-one.

Rarely we know a passing tear,
Care we have none, and little fear,
With song and jest our bark we steer
At twenty-one.

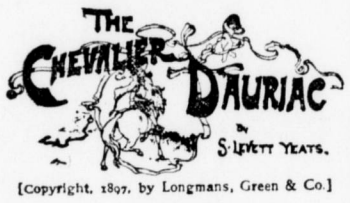
Too soon, however, comes dull care,
Life's work and battle we must share,
Quickly we reach, 'mid storm and glare,
Twice twenty-one.

But they who read life's problem right
Their courage keep, with heart as light
As when they started for the fight
At twenty-one.

Long may you sail upon life's sea,
'Mid Fortune's smiles and fancy free,
With friends as true as true can be,
Sweet twenty-one.

Though Time his flight he ne'er can stay
(The cheek will pale, the hair turn gray),
In heart, in mind, in spirit gay,
As love-song tuned to minstrel lay,
Rest ever what you are to-day,
Just twenty-one.

—London St. Paul's.



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SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I—D'Auriac, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story. De Gomeron has been appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge made against him. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in two prisoners, a man and a woman, who are from the king's camp at Le Fere, D'Auriac, angered by insulting manner of de Gomeron toward the woman, strikes him. A duel follows, and during the commotion the prisoners escape. De Rone happens on the disorderly scene, and d'Auriac, upon giving his parole not to attempt escape, hears this remarkable sentence: "To-morrow....you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as Haman."

Chapter II—D'Auriac next morning takes his place as usual on de Rone's staff. In the course of his ride over the field he saves the life of Nicholas, the sergeant, who, a victim of de Gomeron's malice, is found in imminent danger of almost instant death.

Chapter III—After the battle in which King Henry utterly routs de Rone's forces, d'Auriac, lying severely wounded, sees the forms of a man and woman moving under cover of the night among the dead and wounded. They find a golden collar on de Leyva's corpse and Babette stabs Mauginot (her partner) to gain possession of the prize. After this hideous scene Henry with a retinue, among whom is the fair prisoner who had escaped from the hand of de Gomeron, rides over the field.

Chapter IV—D'Auriac in the hospital of Ste. Genevieve discovers his unknown friend is the heiress of Bidache. She visits him daily, and when he is well enough is taken to her Normandy chateau. Here he learns from Maitre Palin, the madame's chaplain, that the king is about to force upon the woman a very distasteful marriage with M. d'Ayen. With Jacques, his steward, d'Auriac leaves for the avowed purpose of preventing their marriage.

Chapter V—D'Auriac's horse casts a shoe. This causes a delay at village of Ezy, where he comes upon Nicholas, his old sergeant, who says de Gomeron is in the neighborhood with the king's commission, and that he (Nicholas) has evidence of treason brewing among de Gomeron and certain associates against the king.

Chapter VI—Led by Nicholas, d'Auriac goes by night to where de Gomeron is stationed. Standing beside a broken pane they hear something of the outline of a plot against the king. Burning with revenge, Nicholas fires through the window at de Gomeron, but misses his mark.

Chapter VII—The two men fly for their lives, and think themeselves almost beyond pursuit when they come suddenly face to face with Biron, one of the traitors to the king, whom d'Auriac cuts down, and with de Gomeron, who makes short work of Nicholas, d'Auriac escapes.

Chapter VIII—He comes to Rouvres where Jacques, by previous arrangement, had prepared to have him received; from there he goes direct to Paris.

Chapter IX—D'Auriac takes up lodgings in Paris, and lays what he knows of the treachery in the army and among the nobles before Sully, master general of the ordnance, who advises him to keep himself as much confined as possible.

Chapter X—Calling on de Belin, a friend living in Paris, the chevalier secures from him a servant, named Ravaillac (whom de Belin had won from d'Ayen at dice) to temporarily take the place of Jacques. He learns marriage of d'Ayen and Madame de la Bidache is to take place in a fortnight. De Belin is to be d'Ayen's sponsor.

Chapter XI—Maitre Palin appears in Paris in attendance upon Madame de la Bidache, comes to see d'Auriac and outlines to him a plan for the madame's escape into Switzerland. D'Auriac crosses the river, meets d'Ayen, who throws him his glove, which almost forces him into a duel on the spot. Forced by the danger to himself of such a disturbance on the street, he flees, eluding the guards only by plunging into the river and swimming to his own side.

Chapter XII—D'Auriac has his suspicions aroused concerning his new servant, Ravaillac. Later he witnesses a meeting of the servant and de Gomeron. D'Auriac thereupon returns him to his former service under de Belin.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

I determined, therefore, to go up to my room and await de Belin's coming, and on my opening the door of my sitting-room saw, to my surprise, a man apparently dozing in my armchair. The noise of my entrance awoke him. He jumped up, and I recognized my friend.

"Belin! what good wind has blown you here? But how did you come in? There is no one in the house."

"There was when I came in, my friend. Do you know"—and he looked me in the face—"you have made a mess of things?"

"You know already! Belin, I have just been to see you about it. The whole affair was forced on me."

"Partly. It was lucky I was there and sober enough to think of cutting the cord of the lamp. You vanished, as I thought you would, and I have been attending to your affairs ever since then. Any other man would have been laid by the heels ere this, but the stars fought for you."

"Any other man who had not friend like you, Lisois. But do you really mean that I am safe from arrest?"

"I think so, from any court under the edicts of Blois; but I had a devil of a dance."

"You have been goodness itself."

"My dear fellow, let that rest. All that you have to do now is to come with me this afternoon, put your case to the king, and I lay a hundred crowns to a tester you hear no more of the little affair of last night. But I must be going. Meet me at the Rue de Bourdonnais at one exactly, and I will take you to the Louvre, and now good-by!"

He rose and gave me his hand.

"But surely there is no need for you to go now? Dine with me at my ordinary; I have much to tell you."

Tap! tap! tap! It was Dame Annette's little knock at my door, and I knew it was something of import that had brought her to my room.

"One moment, Belin!" and, opening the door, I saw Mme. Pantin standing there in breathless agitation.

"What is it, madame? Come in and speak freely; there is only my friend, Compte de Belin, here."

"It is nothing, monsieur," she said loudly, and then dropping her voice to a whisper: "Ravaillac was out last night. Pantin was deceived. I have come up to tell you so at once; be rid of him. I am asked to tell you this by a friend."

"A hundred thanks! I have parted with him, and he will not trouble us more. But who is this friend who takes so great an interest in me?"

"You have company, monsieur," she answered with a bobbing curtesy; "I will not intrude any longer." And without another word she turned and went away.

CHAPTER XIII.
THE LOUVRE.

It wanted full ten minutes to the hour when I rode through the gates of the Hotel de Belin, and a moment or so after was with my friend. He was standing in the great hall as I entered, in the midst of a small, but brilliantly dressed group of cavaliers. On my being announced, however, he came forward to meet me with outstretched arms.

"Pardieu!" he exclaimed, stepping back a half pace after our greeting, "so you have dropped the Huguenot? We poor devils will have but a bad time of it if you turn courtier."

"Is that likely?" I asked, a little bitterly, and then, in a low tone, "have you made Ravaillac safe?"

"He has made himself safe," he whispered; "he is gone."

"Gone!"

"Yes—vanished. It is perhaps best so. We will discuss him later," and raising his voice, "come, let me present you to my friends," and he led me to his companions, who, gathered in a little knot near the huge fireplace, stood surveying me with a well-bred curiosity.

"Gentlemen, permit me to introduce my old comrade, the Chevalier d'Auriac—the Duc de Bellegarde, whom we all call M. le Grand, the Viscompte de Vitry, the Seigneur de Valryn and the Chevalier d'Aubusson, who, like you, d'Auriac, is new to the court."

"And who is delighted to meet with an old acquaintance, and trusts that M. de Preaulx is in as good a way."

"As the company from Paradise—eh, chevalier?" I put in.

"Fairly hit," exclaimed the lieutenant, and then he must needs tell the story of our little adventure, at which there was much laughter, and it was easy to see that the marshal and Zamet had no friends in the Rue de Bourdonnais.

"Come, gentlemen," said de Belin, "if we delay longer we shall miss the cinque-pace—one health round and let us start."

As he spoke a number of long-necked glasses filled with the wine of champagne were brought to us. Holding his glass high above his head, de Belin called out:

"Gentlemen—the king."

The toast was drunk with a cheer in which my voice alone was still, but I joined with the others in shivering my glass in fragments on the white marble of the floor, and then, a gay, laughing crowd, we took horse for the Louvre.

As we approached the sight before us was gay beyond description. All the good commons of Paris had thronged to see the court reopen, and to catch a glimpse and perhaps a wave of the hand from the king whom they now loved with their whole hearts. They came all in their gayest, and as the cheerful crowd swayed backward and forward beyond the long line of guards that kept the entrance to the palace free, it was for all the world like a bank of flowers stirred by the wind.

Absorbed as I was in my own troubles, I could not restrain a feeling of pride that rose within me at the scene. Down through that roaring crowd, that cheered them again and again as they passed, it was as if all the old historic names of France had gathered to do honor to the day. And I felt, too, as I looked at the endless sea of heads, that this was no longer a France, at murderous war with itself, but a united and powerful nation, that was being led onward to its destiny by the strong hand of a man who had quenched a fratricidal struggle, and for the moment I forgot how small he could be who was yet so great.

The throng was so thick that for a time we were unable to gain a passage, and were compelled to go at a walking pace, and Belin, reining in his fretting beast, exclaimed: "Faith, 'tis the largest gathering I have ever seen."

"All France is here to-day," said de Valryn. "There go d'Ossat and his eminence, fresh from the quirinal."

By this time I had collected myself in some degree, and began to try and rapidly rehearse in my mind what I should say when I came face to face wih the king; but I am not ashamed to confess that at each attempt I found myself getting more and more hopelessly confused, and, finally dropping the effort, determined to let the occasion find its own words. At last we were on the stairway, and in twenty minutes had entered the great hall which Henry had built himself, and which was known as the Galerie d'Apollon. Except for the vacant space around the still empty throne, the full length of its seventy yards was almost as much crowded as the hall below; but here the music was much louder, though the laughter and talk was not less merry and incessant. There was not, of course, nearly so much movement, and the people were more or less gathered in little knots or groups, though there were many gay butterflies flitting from one of these to the other.

"Keep by me," said de Belin, and almost as he spoke we came face to face with Travannes, de Gie and de Cosse-Brissac, all dressed in the extreme of fashion. Belin saluted coldly, but my heart warmed toward my old comrades in arms, and I stretched out my hand. This de Gie took limply, but Travannes and de Cosse-Brissac contented themselves with bows of the politest ceremony. The Vicomte de Gie was, however, effusive in speech if chill in manner. "It is not every one who could tear a hole in the edict as you have done, d'Auriac," he said, and then added with a smile, "but who made your cloak? 'Tis a trifle longer than we wear it here."

"It is short enough for me to see the king in," I answered, a little crisply.

"The king!" exclaimed both Travannes and Brissac,, a marked interest in their tones.

"My dear fellow," said de Gie, interrupting my reply, "I knew you would fall on your feet—see here," and, stepping right up to me, he threw open my cloak slightly with a turn of his wrist, "wear it so, d'Auriac; it shows your cross of St. Denis now," then, dropping his voice, "friend or foe—are you for the marshal or the master general?"

"I am here for a short time," I replied. "I have come to see the king. I neither understand nor care about your intrigues."

"I understand perfectly, monsieur," he said, falling back, a half smile on his lips, and bowing to each other we passed on in different ways, they down and I up the hall to join de Belin, who had gone a few paces ahead.

"The king is still in his cabinet," he said, pointing to a closed door, before which a sentry stood on guard. "I go in at once. When I come out let it be the signal for you to join me. I will then present you, and mind, speak freely."

"I mean to," I answered, and with a nod he passed up through the press. I leaned against the pillar near which I was standing, and surveyed the crowd. Madame was nowhere there, or else I had missed her. Perhaps it was better so, for did I see her I might be unnerved, and here Bellegarde joined me.

"Do you see her?" he asked.

"See whom?" I answered, with a start and an eager look around.

"La belle Henriette. See, there she stands! A little court around her, with the brightest eyes and the sharpest tongue in France. I wager a hundred pistoles she will rule us all some day."

As events showed, Bellegarde was right, though that concerns not this story.

"Ah! There is Pimental—one moment, chevalier," and he left me to join

HE WAS PRESSING THE TIPS OF HER FINGERS TO HIS LIPS.

his friend. I was again alone, and resigned myself to patience, when a voice seemed to whisper over my shoulder:

"If M. le Chevalier will kindly survey the other side of the room, perhaps he will be equally interested."

I turned round sharply. There was no one whom I could recognize as the person who had addressed me. On the other hand, however, I blessed him in my heart, for not ten feet away was madame, radiant and beautiful, with Palin by her side, and M. d'Ayen, with his arm in a silken sling, bowing before her. He was pressing the tips of her fingers to his lips when our eyes met, and, drawing away her hand, she made a half-movement toward me. I was by her side in a moment, and, as we shook hands, she said, with a smile:

"So we have met again, chevalier! In the Louvre, above all places," this with a slight rising of color.

"I thought I had missed you. I was looking for you everywhere, and had given you up. Of course, I knew you were in Paris."

"But the Rue Varenne was too distant a land to journey to? Come," she added, as I began to protest, "give me your arm and take me there," she indicated the upper end of the room; "the crush is not so great there—it is frightful here. M. d'Ayen will, I knew, excuse me." Here d'Ayen, who stood glaring at me, and biting the red feathers in his hat which he held in his hand, interposed: "I was in hopes that madame would give me the pleasure," he began—

"Another day, perhaps, baron," I cut in, rudely enough. "I trust," I added, in a kinder tone, "that your arm does not incommode you."

"It will heal soon," he said, in a thick voice, and turned away abruptly.

"He is very angry," madame said, following him with her eyes.

"That will heal, too, I hope—this way is easiest, I think," and I moved onward with my charge, still, however, keeping an eye on the door of the cabinet.

And now, as we made our way slowly toward the upper end of the room, I began to get tongue-tied, and madame, too, said nothing. Finally I blurted out: "I am to see the king in a few minutes."

She looked down and half whispered: "God give you success."

"Amen!" I echoed to her prayer.

And then in a way that pepole have when their hearts are full of grave things, we began to talk of matters light as air.

"The king is late to-day," madame said, glancing at the still closed door of the cabinet near which a curious crowd had gathered; "perhaps the cinque-pace will not come off," she ran on, "M. de Guiche told me that the king was to open it with Mlle. d'Entragues. Do you not see her there? That lovely black-eyed girl, talking to half a dozen people at once."

"Is she so very beautiful?"

"What a question to ask! I do not see a woman in the room to compare with her."

"To my mind her profile is too hard."

"Indeed!" Madame's face with its soft though clear outlines was half turned from me as she spoke. "I suppose then you do not care for her—a man never thinks with a woman in the matter of beauty. But I did think you would admire mademoiselle."

"Why should I, even supposing she was beautiful? To my mind there are two kinds of beauty."

And here I was interrupted by the sound of cheering from the Petite Galerie, and the sudden hush that fell on the room. As we moved down to see for whom the crush was parting on either side, we discovered that it was the marshal himself, and close at his heels was Lafin, with his sinister smile, and a dozen gentlemen, amongst whom I observed the grim figure of Adam de Gomeron. Madame saw the free lance too, and then turned her eyes to mine. She read the unspoken question in my look, her eyes met mine, and through her half-parted lips a low whisper came to me: "Never—never!"

"They are coming straight toward us," I said. "We will stand here and let them pass," and, with her fingers still resting on my arm, we moved a pace or so aside. As Biron came up there was almost a shout of welcome, and he bowed to the right and left of him, as though he were the king himself.

"It almost seems as if I shall not have my interview," I said to madame, a minute or so later when the commotion caused by Coiffier had ceased.

"When were you to go in?" she asked.

"As soon as ever M. de Belin came out to summon me."

"Then there he is," and as she spoke I saw the door open and Belin looked out. "Go," she said, and then our eyes met and I stepped up to the cabinet.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Canalman.

A canalman, unless there happens to be a member of his family who can help him, hires a man called "the hand." The men who run the boats come from various positions in life to become canalmen. Some have been farmers, who own farms along or near the canal, and not a few have been born and lived all all their lives on a canalboat. Perhaps one of the most unusual cases is that of a well-educated man, who was formerly a Methodist minister, but is now, and has been for several years, living with his family on one of these boats, and driving mules for a living.

The majority, however, are rough and ignorant, and the proverbial swearing is to be heard in its most repulsive forms. One notices frequently a lame or crippled man in charge of a boat, since this is one of the few positions in which a maimed person is able to earn a livelihood. A canalman's family, if he has one, lives with him on the boat during the open season, and the rest of the year some live on little plots of ground, often too small to be called farms, or perhaps they may live in one of the larger towns near by.—Ethel Belle Appel, in Godey's Magazine.

Unreasonable.

A clergyman was in his library one day preparing his Sabbath discourse. He paused frequently to review what he had written, and would often erase a word or sentence and substitute another, and his five-year-old son, who was watching him, asked: "Papa, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my son," was the reply. "Then why do you scratch it out?" queried the little observer.—Troy Times.

Precautionary.

Rev. Shinbone—"We will now teck up er collection fow de benefit ob de widers an' orphans ob de congregation; and as Brudder Erastus passes down de aisle wif his han's tied behind him, yo' will kindly drap yo' money in de basket what is tied to his chest."—Boston Herald.

How She Knew.

May—Rather a morose sort of man, isn't he?

Madge—Yes; but his heart's in the right place.

"How do you know that?"

"He told me last night that I was in sole possession of it."—Puck.

Great Thing Indeed.

"That luminous paint is a splendid invention! What do they use it for?"

"We paint the baby, so we can give him a drink in the night without lighting the gas."—Tit-Bits.

A Scarce Article.

"Bridget, I told you five times to have muffins for breakfast. Haven't you any intellect?"

"No, mum, there's none in the house."—Brooklyn Life.

Impediments to Thrift.

If a man gets a dollar ready to put away for a rainy day he meets two people selling tickets to amateur shows when on his way to the bank to deposit it.—Atchison Globe.

The Reason.

He—Why were they married in such haste?

She—Each suspected the other of a desire to back out.—N. Y. World.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

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Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captive's need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught sullen peoples
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden—
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times made plain,
To seek another's profit
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden—
The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
(The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly
Bring all your hope to naught.

Take up the White Man's burden—
No iron rule of kings,
But toil of serf and sweeper—
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go, make them with your living
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden—
And reap his old reward—
The blame of those ye better—
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humor
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:
"Why brought ye us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden—
Ye dare not stoop to less—
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloak your weariness.
By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

Take up the White Man's burden
Have done with childish days—
The lightly proffered laurel,
The easy ungrudged praise;
Comes now to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers.

—Rudyard Kipling.

SOCIAL TACT.

A Noted Frenchman Who Was an Adept at Smoothing Things Over.

Mons. Challemel-Lacour, a distinguished member of the French academy who died lately, was noted for his tact and readiness in social emergencies. Both were severely tried upon one occasion. M. Challemel-Lacour was sent as ambassador from France to the Swiss confederation. He called in due form on his arrival upon the president. The servant who opened the door said that his excellency was in the cellar bottling wine, but that the visitor could come in and wait. The ambassador hung up his overcoat in the hall and went into the parlor. Presently the Swiss ruler bustled in.

"An ugly job, monsieur!" drying his hands; "an ugly job! But I always bottle my own wine. Pardon my coat also. It is a poor fit," glancing down. "It is my son's, to tell the truth. I hurried it on without looking at it."

The ambassador bowed and smiled. It was his own coat.

The interview being over, he went home shivering. He sent a messenger the next day for his "coat, which he had hung up in the hall."

Of all the qualities once essential to a sovereign the one most useful now is tact. Queen Margherita of Italy, who belongs to a house trained to kingcraft for more than a thousand years, is said to be wonderfully skillful in dealing with social difficulties. An incident which occurred at one of her drawing-rooms illustrates her readiness and delicacy.

The persons who are to be presented at the Roman court are arranged in a large semicircle in the throneroom. The queen enters and passes around the line, attended by a chamberlain, who names each person, adding usually a word or two to give the queen some idea of their claim to notice. She asks a question or makes a remark to each and passes on.

On this occasion there was in line a young man from South America whose embarrassment showed itself in pale cheeks and terrified glances as the queen drew nearer. At last she reached him, and stopped. He heard his name, saw her smile. There was a roaring in his ears; his knees shook. Every eye was bent upon him with amused interest, his terror was so perceptible.

"From Brazil?" she asked. "And what town in Brazil is your home, signor?"

"I—your majesty—I don't know!" he gasped.

The whole circle smiled; but the queen's face was as calm as marble. "You mean that our beautiful Italy already has made you forget your home? Ah, signor, you are a skillful courtier! You flatter us too much!" and playfully shaking her fan at him, she passed on, leaving him wondering how he came to make so brilliant a response, while the crowd also looked at him, respectfully bewildered, also.—Youth's Companion.

Egotistical.

"The trouble with him," said the young man who had been trying to fittingly describe an acquaintance, "is that when he dipped into the sea of knowledge he thought he brought up so much that the blamed thing went dry."—Chicago Post.

In the lower German Spreewald there is a famous market for women's hair, supplied almost entirely by peasant girls, especially those between the ages of 12 and 13. The industry is carried on chiefly by old women, who secure orders from wealthy patrons, and, with a sample of the sort desired, set out among the Spreewald peasants and tempt the girls to give them what they seek. The reason for the selection of girls of the age mentioned is that they are young enough to have, perhaps, a second or even a third "crop" of hair to reward other journeys into the region.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

38-tf.

FINE LIQUOR STORE
—IN—
EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
GINS AND
WINES,
BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.
Choice line of
Bottled Goods.

IN addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Pool and Billiard Room in same building.
CALL AND SEE ME.
A. A. McDONALD,
PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Bottler of and Dealer in
BEER,
WINES,
WHISKIES,
And Liquors of All Kinds.
The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.
Especial Attention Paid to Mail Orders.
EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO
J. A. Kinsler's,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.,
Where you can get anything you want in the line of
Groceries,
Provisions,
FLOUR, SALT MEATS,
SMOKED MEATS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.,
Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.
Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.
CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES.
NEAR P. & E. DEPOT

EMPORIUM
Bottling Works,
JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.
Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.
Bottler and Shipper of
Rochester
Lager Beer,
BEST BRANDS OF EXPORT.
The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.
We keep none but the very best Beer and are prepared to fill Orders on short notice. Private families served daily if desired.
JOHN McDONALD.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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THE FARMING WORLD

GOVERNMENT ROADS.

Their Construction Eloquently Urged for Social, Business and Educational Reasons.

The argument that it is the duty, and within the province, of the general government to undertake road building quite as much as internal improvements is not frequently advanced. It has recently been brought forward by Col. J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, who says some interesting things about it.

In the first place he claims that the undertaking would be a proper one, as the constitution permits the construction of "post roads," and this he thinks may be construed "so as to include all roads made for carrying mails," which

A PLEASANT HIGHWAY.
(An Ideal Scene Near Peekskill, N. Y.)

would enable the government to "undertake a very comprehensive system of road building." If an amount equal to that now paid for pensions, say $150,000,000, were expended annually on the roads, it would cost the entire population but two dollars each, and "a county covering, say, 500 square miles, with a population of 25,000, would receive annually for the building of roads $50,000. This continued for ten years would grade, macadamize and gravel every road in an average county of this area. . . . Is there a single person now using the highways of the country, or whose business is in any way affected by the traffic on the highways, who would not be willing to pay as much for good roads as he now pays for the war with Spain?

"The revenue bill passed by the last session of congress, in order to raise funds for carrying on the war, promises to yield a much larger income than will be needed for war expenses. Broadly stated, it may be said that the people of the country do not feel these war taxes, and if this bill should be continued in effect, and the surplus revenue to the extent of, say, $150,000,000 a year be voted to the improvement of the roads throughout the country, the agricultural interests of every section would be revolutionized, farm life would become popular, and a vast upward movement would be given to every phase and feature of the business, social and educational life of America."

WIDE TIRE TESTIMONY.

Here Is Some Which Comes All the Way from Australia, and Is Quite Convincing.

Testimony on the value of wide tires comes from all sections of the globe. A correspondent of a paper in Sydney describes a road in which heavily-laden wagons with narrow tires sank "half spoke deep, and in places to their wheel hubs," and yet a load of five tons carried on six-inch tires sank but two to four inches in the worst places. In dry weather, he says, the roads are cut up by narrow tires until the dust is a foot deep, and then the rain will not make the dust set hard again.

A good material for roads is gravel, "but no gravel loads of ten and twelve tons on three and four inch tires. An experienced teamster will not speak about the tonnage his team can draw. He will say: 'I think the road will carry five tons' or more, as the case might be. I have heard road superintendents say that enormous sums of money could be saved annually if broad tires were used. The only objection I have heard raised against the wide tires is that they do not fit into the ruts cut by the narrow ones, which makes the draught heavier upon the team. That is partially true, but the ruts would not be cut if all the wagons had wide tires. Portable engines varying from six to eight horsepower and weighing five tons and over are drawn by lighter teams than wagons which, with their loads, would not weigh more. This is owing to the broad tires already used on engines. The ash pans on engines are seldom more than about ten inches from the ground, but, owing to the wide tires, these engines seldom bog deep enough to allow the pans to touch the ground." — North American Horticulturist.

Not a Very Bad Idea.

In the paper written by Mayor Jones, of Toledo, for the recent road convention in St. Louis, it was said that the millionaires should be educated to spend their idle millions in improving the highways, thus furnishing work for the unemployed; that if all idle money were utilized in building good roads, no one need be idle for the next six years, and that at the end of that time "the whole country would be a veritable elysian field and all could enjoy a year's rest."

MAKING EXPORT CHEESE.

How to Produce a Uniformly High and Profitable Quality That Will Stand Shipping.

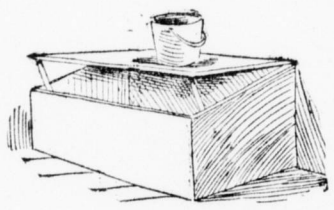
In an address to California dairymen, E. H. Hogeman said: Cheese for export that will stand shipping can be made in the following way: Take good, sweet milk and heat it to 86 degrees Fahrenheit, have the rennet test at 60 seconds before adding the rennet. Then add rennet enough to coagulate the milk in about 30 minutes, using from two to three ounces according to strength of rennet, and cutting when firm; stir the vat gently at first until the curd firms up. Cook to 100 degrees, then stir vat every 15 minutes to keep curd in granular shape, till curd has developed one-eighth inch acid, when they should be run off, which usually takes from one to one and one-half hours. The curd is then ready to be placed on curd rack and strainer cloth and when matted down cut in square blocks and turn over every 15 minutes. If gas holes form in curd the pieces can be piled two or three deep; this will press out the gas and will flatten out the gas holes in the curd. When an inch of acid has developed and the curd shows a meaty texture it is ready to mill. When the curd is milled let it fall onto the bottom of vat. If kept on racks after it is cut too much moisture would be lost and cheese would perhaps be dry. Keep the curd stirred till ready to salt, and salt the curd about one-half to three-quarters of an hour after milling, using two and a half pounds of salt per thousand pounds of milk. Give the salt a chance to dissolve well, which also takes from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, then put to press about 80 degrees. A point of vast importance is to have the cheese well pressed and all of the same size. If tainted milk is used it should be treated somewhat differently from the above, but remember that the best cheese cannot be made from sour or tainted milk. A soft, mild cheese, of which a great deal is used in this market, requires absolutely sweet milk without taint. Heat to 88 degrees. Rennet test should be 120 seconds. Set the milk at 88 degrees, using the usual amount of rennet. Cook to 106 to 108 degrees. Cut when firm and run whey off at one-eighth inch acid. Use about two pounds of salt per 1,000 pounds of milk. This curd can either be worked in the granular form or with curd mill and put to press at 85 degrees. If pure, sweet milk is not used and is tainted, gas holes will form and the cheese will likely swell up and roll off the shelves.

SERVICEABLE DEVICE.

It Helps to Absorb Moisture in the Dressing and Should Find a Place in Every Dairy.

A lot of dry loam or sawdust ought to be put into the barn to absorb moisture in the dressing. Have bins at the rear of the cows, if there is space, and have covers that can be raised to a level, and held so by inside cleats, as shown. This serves as a shelf on which milk-pails can be set.

This matter of absorbents is not fully appreciated or we should see a greater effort in the fall of the year to get in a supply for winter. Where there are



USEFUL DAIRY DEVICE.

neither manure cellars beneath the cattle nor tight manure gutters behind them near by, nearly or quite half of the value of the stable dressing will be lost. With a good supply of absorbents all the liquid manure will be saved, the stable will be kept neater and the air purer. If dry loam or sawdust is not at hand, it will pay to go to the woods and secure a supply of dry leaves. Not only will these make a good bed for the cows and prove a good absorbent for the liquids, but the decay of the leaves also will add not a little fertility to the manure pile, and eventually to the soil. —N. Y. Tribune.

SEEDLESS MELONS.

A Much-Advertised Theory About Their Production Fails to Work When Given a Trial.

A good many varieties of fruits have been grown so long from cuttings that they have become seedless. We have now apples and pears that are almost seedless, specimens frequently being found that are altogether so, and seedless grapes and oranges are not at all uncommon. The banana has no seeds or at best only rudimentary ones, and the pineapple is a seedless fruit. All this must have taken long years of selection, whether it was done intelligently or by chance, and all seedless fruits are valued because they are usually of superior sorts.

A story is going the rounds that a melon grower has discovered a method of producing seedless melons. This is to cover the joints of the vines until roots start from them and then cut them off at the roots, leaving the secondary roots to support the vine. This sounds quite nice, and the only trouble with it is that it isn't true. If we could produce seedless melons in this way it would be a valuable discovery, but having tried it we found the melons had the usual number of seeds, as usual in the sweetest part of the melon.—Farmers' Voice.

If the cow is well fed and gives thin blue milk—which she will sometimes do—she is not worth the salt she eats, as a milker.

WOMAN AND HOME

THE GIRLS OF NORWAY.

They Have Clear and Bright Complexions, Heavy Blonde Hair and Deep Blue Eyes.

The women of Norway are fair, and, as a rule, broad and stately, but not tall. They are frequently very handsome, with regular features, clear and bright complexions, blond hair and expressive blue eyes. In nearly every national costume the basis is a fine muslin chemise, beautifully embroidered in the front and exquisitely soft and white.

A full-sleeved chemise of this description is an important part of the Hardanger dress, and over it is worn a bodice of scarlet stuff, trimmed along the edges with gold lace or ribbon. The bodice is always the part of the dress which most lends itself to ornament, and its decoration depends on the wealth and good taste of the wearer.

NORWEGIAN GIRLS.

The skirt—which, as is always the case in mountainous districts, is not long enough to conceal pretty ankles—is of dark green or dark blue, and on their heads the married women wear a most becoming white muslin cap. But unmarried girls must not fall into the error of wearing these caps simply because they are so pretty and lend such a softness to the face, for in Norway the young girls go bareheaded, and the cap is as much the symbol of matronhood as a wedding ring.

The costume is completed by the gammel solo, or old silver ornaments, which were formerly handed down as heirlooms in the Norwegian families, but which now are fairly common, as the farmers and peasantry, tempted by the high prices offered by tourists, have sold them in large quantities. These ornaments, which are silver or silver-gilt, are worn round the throat as necklaces, or round the waist as belts, and give a most striking finish to the costumes. They are easily imitated, and, indeed, many of those sold as real old heirlooms cannot justly claim to be anything more than the most modern of imitations. Near Bergen the people wear sabots, a footgear which is very little used in any other part of Norway; but shoes are not incorrect, and of course would have to be worn at a dance.

TO "BUNCH" FEATHERS.

The Secret of Giving Them the Peculiar Flare of the Milliner Described and Illustrated.

The milliner's art in arranging feathers is simple. She turns each to the outside so that every feather stands by itself. This outward graceful curl is the beauty of the feathery tips.

It is fashionable to combine tips of two shades of a color, such as two shades of green, two of blue or yellow, or any other of the prismatic colors.

Of course, in bunching feathers, like anything else, the darkest colors are

HOW TO ARRANGE FEATHERS.

arranged as near as possible to form a background. If there are more light plumes than dark ones, some thought is required to intermingle them effectively, but if, on the other hand, there are more dark plumes, the work is not so difficult to accomplish.

In a group of five—three olive and two leaf green—first twist the dark plumes together, leaving a little space between them. In a space, but a little higher than the first two, now twist a fluffy, light plume. Finally, work in the remaining two olive plumes, arranging them at the lower part of the bunch, and as far front as possible. In this manner the light plumes are made to stand out in bold relief, while the dark ones bring up the rear, and give tone to the brilliant olive hue of the light feathers.

Getting Rid of Splinters.

When a splinter has been driven deeply into the hand it can be extracted by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with very hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press it slightly. The suction thus produced will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extract splinter and inflammation together.

Aged Woman Rides a Bicycle.

Probably the oldest living bicyclist is a woman in County Essex, England, aged 93, who is an adept rider and whose sprightliness is astonishing. Most people could enjoy health until very old age if they took proper precautions to prevent diseases of the digestive organs by taking an occasional dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Even after dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation have secured a foothold and become chronic, the Bitters will afford speedy relief.

How natural it is for most of us to think that other folks are liars.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Pretty Underwear.

The variety of pretty silk and woolen underwear to be had at such reasonable prices, is very tempting to dainty women, yet many refrain from purchasing such on account of their liability to injure in laundrying. If the work is properly done, this trouble may be avoided. When ready to begin fill a tub half full of warm water, in which dissolve a fourth of a bar of Ivory Soap, and wash the articles through it with the hands, rinse in warm water, and squeeze, but do not wring. Hang on the line and press while still damp.
ELIZA R. PARKER.

Covetousness turns a man out of the warmth of his own house to stand shivering on his neighbor's doorstep.—Ram's Horn.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

A doctor and undertaker walking together expect to attract attention, and they always do.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

$3,000 for a New Corn.

That's what this new corn cost. Yields 313 bushels per acre. Big Four Oats 250 bushels —Salzer's Rape to pasture sheep and cattle at 25c per acre yields 50 tons; potatoes $1.20 per bbl. Bromus Inermis, the greatest grass on earth; Beardless Barley 60 bushels per acre; 10 kinds grasses and clovers, etc.

Send this notice to JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS., with 10c stamps and receive free great Catalogue; $3,000 Corn and 10 Farm Seed Samples. [K.]

The value of departed fortune increases in the ratio of the squares of its distance.—Town Topics.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write *to-day* to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. An instant cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

"I am told that he is her fifth husband." "Say, it must be awful to a man to feel that his wife looks on him as a mere habit."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The man who pleases nobody is really more loveable than the man who tries to please everybody.—Town Topics.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The automatic weighing machine gives pounds in return for pennies.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

The book called "David Harum" is one of the most intensely interesting, as well as one of the funniest stories of American life yet published. It deals mainly with country people. It is true to life and so full of interest it is difficult to stop reading when one begins. For sale at all book stores, or sent post paid on receipt of $1.50 by D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth Ave., New York.

A man is mad when he oversleeps and mad when an alarm clock wakes him up on time.—Atchison Globe.

For Whooping Cough Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

It is not the carpenter with the most tools who is the finest workman.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Keep on, you'll learn the best cure for Neuralgia is St. Jacobs Oil.

The wages of sin defies alike the hard times and monopolies.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When a woman of 40 laughs heartily she actually means it.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Can't work? Stiff and sore from cold? Use St. Jacobs Oil—work to-morrow.

The king of Siam's favorite hymn is said to be "Just 'S-I-am."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Only a sprain? You may be a cripple. St. Jacobs Oil cures, sure.

EASYGOING PEOPLE

Those who disregard early indications of disease.

The progress of catarrh is frequently gradual. Chronic catarrh secures possession without the knowledge of its victim.

It has become so common to say, "Everybody has a little catarrh" that many easy going people pay slight attention to it. Yet no class of disease is so difficult to shake off.

Many people well advanced in years find themselves in the toils of catarrh. Mr. and Mrs. Collum, of Giddings, Tex., found help in Pe-ru-na. Mr. Collum's letter follows:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—"I think your Pe-ru-na is the best medicine I ever tried for catarrh. I have tried all the catarrh medicines that I could hear of and none of them did any good until I tried yours. I and my wife have both used the Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, and we are about well. I am 70 years old and my wife is 66. When we commenced to take your medicines we were not able to see after our work, but now she can tend to her work and I see after my farm. You can use this publicly if you want to."—A. P. Collum, Giddings, Tex.

HEALTHY MATERNITY.

Two Grateful Women Tell of the Help They Have Received From Mrs. Pinkham.

The climax of life force in woman is capable motherhood.
The first requisite for a good mother is good health.
Health of body means health of the generative organs.

Read what Mrs. G. A. NONNAMAKER, Bluffton, Ohio, says about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how well it prepared her for maternity:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must say a word in praise of your Vegetable Compound. I used three bottles of it when I was pregnant, and labor was not nearly as long as it was with my other babies; and my baby is so healthy to what the others were. I think every woman should use your Compound when pregnant, it will save them so much suffering and misery. I cannot say enough in praise of it. If ever I need medicine again, I shall use your Compound."

The most successful tonic known to medicine for women approaching maternity is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a safeguard for every woman who uses it, and the fullest benefit comes from its use with Mrs. Pinkham's advice freely offered to all woman. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Here is a convincing statement, bearing directly on this subject, from Mrs. E. BISHOP, of 1848 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great believer in your Compound. I was almost despairing of ever again being well, as I was a great sufferer, and had been for years. I suffered from womb trouble, and had terrible b ind fits. After writing to you I tried your Compound. The result was astonishing. I have used it and advocated it ever since. In childbirth it is a perfect boon. I have often said that I should like to have its merits thrown on the sky with a search-light, so that all women would read, and be convinced that there is a remedy for their sufferings."

A Million Women have been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

ASK everybody you know to save their tin tags for you

The Tin Tags taken from **Horseshoe, "J. T.," Cross Bow, Good Luck**—and **Drummond Natural Leaf**—will pay for any one or all of this list of desirable and useful things—and you have your good chewing tobacco besides.

Every man, woman and child in America can find something on this list that they would like to have and *can* have—FREE!

Write your name and address plainly and send every tag you can get to us—mentioning the number of the present you want. Any assortment of the different kinds of tags mentioned above will be accepted as follows:

	TAGS
1 Match Box, quaint design, imported from Japan	25
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25
3 Scissors, 4½-inch, good steel	25
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	25
5 Salt and Pepper, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50
6 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50
7 Butter Knife, triple plate, best qual.	60
8 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best quality	60
9 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70
10 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	70
11 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch blade	75
12 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch, nickel	75
13 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver	80
14 Nail File, sterling silver, amethyst set, 6-inch	100
15 Tooth Brush, sterling silver, amethyst set, 6-inch	100
16 Paper Cutter, sterling silver, amethyst set, 7-inch	100
17 Base Ball, "Association," best qual.	100
18 Watch, stem wind and set, guaranteed good time keeper	200
19 Alarm Clock, nickel, warranted	200
20 Carvers, buckhorn handle, good steel	200
21 Six Rogers' Teaspoons, best qual.	225
22 Knives and Forks, six each, buckhorn handles	250
23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
24 Stove, Wilson Heater, size No. 30 or No. 40	500
25 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
26 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
27 Watch, solid silver, full jeweled	1000
28 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1500
29 Revolver, Colt's, best quality	1500
30 Rifle, Winchester, 16-shot, 22-cal.	1500
31 Shot Gun, double barrel, hammerless, stub twist	2000
32 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl	2000
33 Bicycle, standard make, ladies' or gents'	2500
BOOKS—30 choice selections—same as last year's list, 40 tags each.	

This offer expires November 30, 1899.

Address all your Tags and the correspondence about them to

DRUMMOND BRANCH, St. Louis, Mo.

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CALCIMO FRESCO TINTS

FOR DECORATING WALLS and CEILINGS PURCHASE A PACKAGE OF **Calcimo** from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly be made by hand. **To be mixed with Cold Water.**

☞ **Send for SAMPLE COLOR CARDS** and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURALO COMPANY, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT

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WESTERN FARMS.

A beautifully illustrated paper called "The Corn Belt" is published every month and contains a quantity of interesting information about the farm lands west of the Mississippi River. Pictures of all sorts of farm scenes in Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. Personal experiences of farmers who went to those states from the East years ago. The handsomest farm paper published. Send 25 cents for a year's subscription to **THE CORN BELT, 209 Adams St., Chicago.**

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Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMP'Y, Manufacturer.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 Pkg. Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Earliest Red Beet, 10c
1 " Long Lightn'g Cucumber 10c
1 " Salzer's Best Lettuce, 15c
1 " California Fig Tomato, 20c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents, $1.00

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice & 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. **Onion Seed 65c.** and up a lb. **Potatoes at $1.20** a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. M.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

FREE! A HANDSOME WATCH solid nickel or gold-plated hunting, fully guaranteed, to anyone starting an Overland Club. Send 3 cents for particulars. OVERLAND MONTHLY, San Francisco, Cal.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box C, Atlanta, Ga.

FREE POPULAR MONTHLY MAGAZINES. Send postal for information. EMPIRE TRADING CO., Box 1686, N. Y. City.

A. N. K.—C 1748

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Wear Royal Worcester Corsets.

FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS

VICK'S SEEDS

Bulbs and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied Customers for a half century and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a Special Golden Wedding Edition of

Vick's Garden and Floral Guide

which is a work of art. It has 24 pages lithographed in colors, 4 pages souvenir, and nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in Catalogue making; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care for the same, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy, therefore we will send

the Guide with a DUE BILL for 25 cents worth of flower and vegetable seeds } for 15cts

It tells how credit is given for full amount of purchase to buy other goods.

Vick's Little Gem Catalogue
A perfect little gem of a price list. It is simply the Guide condensed, finely illustrated, and in handy shape for reference. FREE

Vicks Monthly Magazine,
enlarged, improved, and up to date on all subjects relating to Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Regular subscription price 50 cents a year.
Special 1899 offer—the **Magazine one year** and **Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, for 25 cents.**

OUR NEW PLAN of selling Vegetable Seeds gives you more for your . . . money than any other seed house . in America.

JAMES VICKS SONS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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CURES CONSTI...

Diphtheria.

Mrs. M. E. Hancock, West Lebanon, Pa., writes: "When two of our children were as we supposed, beyond medical help, Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops cured them. It seems almost like a miracle. 6ly.

NO. 3255.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

First National Bank

at Emporium, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, February 4th, 1899.

Resources.

Loans and discounts		$126,255 94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,057 34
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		12,500 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,000 00
Stocks, Securities, etc.		1,850 71
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures.		6,200 00
Internal Revenue Stamps,		154 50
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		149 12
Due from State Banks and Bankers		280 24
Due from approved reserve agents		69,753 47
Notes of other National Banks		900 00
Fractional paper, currency, nickels and cents		70 56
Specie	$16,124 50	
Legal-tender notes	1,500 00	17,624 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		562 50
TOTAL		$238,358 88

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,977 70
National Bank Notes outstanding	9,930 00
Due to other National Banks	1,473 80
Individual deposits subject to check	139,664 04
Certified Checks	17 34
Cashier's checks outstanding	296 00
TOTAL	$238,358 88

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
County of Cameron, }

I, M. P. Whiting, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. P. WHITING, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Feb., 1899.

M. M. LARRABEE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:

N. SEGER,
GEO. A. WALKER, } *Directors.*
B. W. GREEN,

Mott's Nerverine Pills

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. $1.00 per box by mail; 6 boxes for $5.00.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R. C. Dodson.

IF IN DOUBT, TRY STRONG AGAIN! Sexaline Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

Is the leader among writing machines. It embodies all essentials—easy operation, clear, neat print, modern time and labor-saving devices, and, above all, durability and simplicity in construction. It is the most economical machine to purchase, the easiest to use, and produces the finest work.

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DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Boots and Shoes
And Fine Groceries
IS AT W. R. SIZER'S
SIZERVILLE, PA.

POPULAR OUTCRY AGAINST BOLTERS

Their Reckless Tactics Have Completely Blocked Legislation.

ONLY ONE BILL PASSED.

The People Demand That Factional Fighting Shall Cease, and Real Reformers Are Disgusted at the Prominence Given Men Like Martin, Flinn and the Van Valkenbergs.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Feb. 21.—But one bill passed and the legislature in session for nearly two months.

This scandalous record of wanton extravagance has not been equalled in the history of Pennsylvania. There is a general clamor all over the commonwealth for the legislators to drop factional fighting and get down to the transaction of public business, for which they are being paid by the people. The enormous figures for salaries of the members and employes of the general assembly, cost of heating and lighting the capitol building, and the other items that go to make up the general expense account of the legislature, are rapidly depleting the state money, with no substantial results in prospective for the taxpayers. The senatorial deadlock continues without a single desertion from the ranks of the regular Republicans since they met in party caucus and named Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay as the Republican candidate for United States senator. The 52 Republican bolters who have set themselves up as empowered to speak for the Republican party as against the 113 stalwarts who have been standing loyally by the party nominee, have been resorting to the most daring and reckless schemes of filibustering, obstructing the progress of legislation and tending to disrupt the Republican organization in every section of the commonwealth. They have been working hand and glove with a wing of the Democracy which has up to date shown complete subserviency to these two bosses, "Dave" Martin, of Philadelphia, and "Bill" Flinn, of Pittsburg, who have undertaken to lead the so-called reform movement against the candidate of the Republican party.

They are acting as though absolutely unmindful of the interests of the people or of their sworn obligations to protect and guard the welfare of the state. The tactics resorted to by these bolters to prevent the passage of the McCarrell jury reform bill have completely clogged the wheels of legislation and prevented the consideration of many measures requiring immediate attention. Without taking into consideration the loss of time or the cost of their action to the state, these bolters, in order to gain a temporary advantage, have been carrying motions to adjourn from day to day in the house, thus cutting off debate on bills of vital importance and in most cases preventing their contents from even being brought to the notice of the members. There is a demand from officials of the treasury department for the enactment of laws which will at once divert funds to meet the requirements of the schools, hospitals and other institutions which receive financial support from the state. There will be a deficit in the state treasury if something is not done at once to raise revenue. Less than a year ago there were $3,000,000 at the command of the state treasurer for the needs of the commonwealth. This sum has been reduced to less than $1,000,000, and there is a continuous drain upon these funds for current expenses. Through the machinations of the Martin-Flinn-Wanamaker members in the house, there has been no opportunity to seriously consider a single one of the several propositions to raise revenue to cover the usual appropriations made by the state. There is a suspicion in certain quarters that some of the big corporations, railroads and others, fear that the plan to increase the taxation on corporations might be carried out and that they have their agents secretly encouraging certain of the Republican bolters to keep up the fight against Senator Quay, in order that no bills raising the tax on corporations may have a chance to pass this legislature.

Something will have to be done soon, and from the protests that are coming here daily against the action of the bolters, public sentiment may yet drive these freebooters into line with their party, stop this awful drain upon the state funds and maintain the credit and honor of Pennsylvania.

REAL REFORMERS DISGUSTED.

Sincere reformers like Herbert Welsh and others, who take an interest in public affairs for the good of the state, have no sympathy with the men nor the methods of the leaders of the fight against Senator Quay. Though, as an independent of the most radical type, Mr. Welsh naturally says he still hopes for the defeat of Senator Quay, yet he holds that if this is to be accomplished by bribery and corruption, he cannot see "that the cause of good government will profit much thereby." In his paper, The City and State, Mr. Welsh calls attention to the scandalous charges of bribery and corruption made against the anti-Quay leaders in the recent Lebanon county fight. He calls attention to Senator Quay's reward of $10,000 for the discovery of evidence of bribery in this contest and intimates that part of Mr. Quay's money might be fairly earned. Mr. Welsh rises to inquire why John Wanamaker does not exert his moral influence to prevent occasion for such scandals, and why he permits a struggle, ostensibly for honest government, to be conducted by men of the type of the VanValkenbergs.

"UNCLE JOE" SIBLEY.

The advent of "Uncle Joe" Sibley, the untrammeled leader of the Democracy of the northwest, has created a stir in the political world. Sibley came out in a long statement to the public in which he clearly set forth his views on the United States senatorship. He favors the election of a Democrat to the United States senate, and says that if the bolting Republicans will not take Jenks they should be given an opportunity to vote for some other good Democrat. If they fail to do this, they must take the consequences. He doubts the sincerity of the Martin-Flinn crowd and takes them to task for the manner in which the Wanamaker press bureau has been maligning Democrats who have the courage to think and act for themselves.

"The Democracy of Pennsylvania," says Mr. Sibley, "for years have proclaimed their loyal purpose, if granted the power, to purify methods and practices which have brought blight on the fair fame of the commonwealth. There have been elected and sent as representatives of Pennsylvania Democracy 87 members of the Pennsylvania legislature. At their homes these people bear exalted reputations for high character, capacity and honesty. Their neighbors, friends and families have trusted them to come to Harrisburg and maintain their virtue and their honor unsullied. It is a notorious fact, however, that Democratic members of the legislature have been dogged by spies, that night and day they have been the subjects of espionage. Democratic members may differ the one from the other, but the inuendoes and insults heaped upon those who attempt to reflect the will of their constituents and perform their duties is an insult not alone to the Democratic membership of the legislature, but an insult to the entire Democracy of the commonwealth, to which we should not submit without protest. Through the assaults of a corrupted press the dogging of members' footsteps by night and day by paid detectives and hired spies writing letters to members' wives and families threatening to visit their indignation, not alone upon the offending Democrat, but threatening to carry their concentrated venom to the punishment of their wives and children through the generations yet to come, this is the condition of affairs existing today in Harrisburg. This is a condition against which honest Democracy revolts, and against which, for one, I shall not cease my best efforts to correct."

Use DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup for your cough, or cold on chest or lungs. It is truly a wonderful medicine. No other remedy has made so many remarkable cures. Price 25c.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash Ave., corner Jackson St., one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by L. Taggart. feb

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block;
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dress Goods

52-inch Venetian cloth mixtures, beautiful fabrics of good quality, in all the new spring shades, including gray, blue and brown mixtures, also a lighter weight cloth in brown, tan, blue and green, plain colors, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

Very pretty 42-inch silk and wool plaids for shirt waists and separate skirts, choice colorings, 90c yard.

46-inch spring and summer weight poplins in browns, greens, drabs and blues, fashionable fabric, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

Elegant quality of 50-inch navy blue cheviot, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

All-wool challies, the newest and daintiest patterns, 29c and 35c yard.

Finest qualities with satin stripes, 59c and 75c yard.

38-inch all-wool basket and canvas dress goods in combinations of brown and black, green and black and mixtures of browns and greens in very choice colorings, at 25c yard, worth 50c.

46-inch all-wool granite suitings, the best colors of the season in all the new shades, splendid values, 50c yard.

New Silks

Very handsome line of French foulards in navy and white and black and white, with satin stripes, 50c yard, worth 75c, all handsome stylish patterns

Superb quality of black satin Duchesse, all silk with beautiful luster, 85c yard, worth $1.25.

Swiss taffeta novelty silks, plain and checks, extremely fashionable; also in rich plain colors, 58c yard, worth 85c

Finest quality imported Habutai wash silks in checks, stripes and greys, 40c and 50c yard, a wonderful variety to choose from.

Wash Fabrics

200 pieces of French organdies in beautiful patterns, all new goods, 12½c yard, worth 25c.

Linen zephyrs, stripes and checks, in pinks, blues and black and whites, 28c yard, worth 35c.

New Madras cloths in very attractive colors and patterns for waists and skirts, 15c yard, worth 25c.

Best value in the city in Oxford shirtings and dress ginghams at 12½c yard.

Fancy chambrays in dainty effects, 25c yard.

Punjab percales in all the best colors, stripes and checks, yard wide, at 12½c yard.

Superior quality of sateens, black grounds, with colored Dresden patterns, 12½ yard.

Butterick Patterns

We are agents for Butterick patterns and publications and have always on hand a complete stock of all the latest patterns for every article of dress.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,
The American Block.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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GEO. J. LA BAR
IS OFFERING

Special Bargains

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

Having purchased the largest and most handsome line of those goods I shall be compelled to cut close to the cost in order not to carry any over to another season. Come quick and get your pick.

PARLOR SUITES,
EASY CHAIRS,
SIDEBOARDS,
LOUNGES,
EASELS.

BED-ROOM SUITES,
WINDOW CURTAINS,
HAT RACKS,
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Etc..Etc

LUXURY

it is to recline at ease on one of our superb couches. Slumber comes unsought under such delightful conditions. Pieces of furniture like these are as pleasant to look on as they are to lie on and this fact makes them an irresistable temptation to repose. Our entire stock is packed full of temptations for that matter, temptations in parlor and bedroom suits and in every kind of furniture, and unprecedented temptations in prices. Some people are always quoting from somebody, but our favorite quotations are figures like these: Couches, $5, $6, $8, and $10.

Best Furniture.

We have the largest line ever exhibited in Cameron county.

Geo. J. LaBar.

THE FAIR,

H. A. ZARPS & CO., Prop'rs.
Emporium, Pa.

After Holiday Bargains.

We thank our customers for their very generous trade and encouragement given us during the past season. We have completed our inventory and re-arranged our store after the unprecedented Holiday business and filled up all our gaps with new goods. We have many hundreds of useful and beautiful pieces that we propose closing out at reduced prices. This month will be a bargain month at this Wonderland. Come and see.

Ladies Wear at Cost.

We shall close out at cost, Ladies' Wrappers, Skirts and Waists. Call early.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

KANE STEAM LAUNDRY!

KANE, PA.,

E. Blinzler, Agent,

Emporium, Penn'a.

"WHEN A MAN IS MARRIED his troubles begin," if he has to depend on an indifferent laundry at home to do up his shirts, collars and cuffs. It need be no cause of annoyance when it is so easy to have your linen laundered just like new by our perfect methods, and at such prices as we charge for laundering them in a manner that guarantees satisfaction.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

Our line of Groceries is complete. Our aim is to purchase nothing but the best and keep our stock fresh. Come and examine our goods.

Our shoes are from the best manufactures in the country. They comprise all the latest styles and colors in footwear.

Our lines of linens and domestics are carefully selected from large stocks and are the best goods for the money obtainable. If in need of such goods give us a trial.

Our notion department is made up of only reliable tgoods at medium prices. Examine and..t us name you prices.

Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing has arrived. In it you will find all the latest cloths. Call and examine before line is qroken.

We have shirts and lots of them at all prices. Let us show them to you and name our prices.

If you want to save money, give us a call. We defy competition. All goods guaranteed.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.